JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,548—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

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CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins ; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th „
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th „
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th „
B.V.L SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. de BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., for on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th December, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 5th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO	12th Dec. 1895,
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 4th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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TEA SERVICES.
GLASSWARE IN NEW DESIGNS.
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
BELFAST TABLE LINEN.
TOWELLS AND SHEETINGS.
ELECTROPLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, HARDWARE, &c.
ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } AND **NEW YEAR'S CARDS.** { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards. As. 6, Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

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Shirts for Day or Dress,
From Rs. 15 for Six.
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EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

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NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Black Crepons……	2 0 to 3 14 yd.	Dress Holland……	0 10 to 1 2 yd.
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Black Alpacas……	2 14 & 3 8 yd.	Nun's Cloths………	0 8 & 2 0 yd.
Coloured Alpacas..	1 4 to 3 8 yd.	Fancy Tweeds ……	1 2 yd.
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NEW SILKS, SATINS, &c.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
China Silks, all Colours…	0 12½ yd.	Tartan Plaid Silk..	4 8 yd.
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

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ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :

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THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD } ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
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BLUTHNER'S } ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

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IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

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HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

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40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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You make a mistake when
You buy Imported PILLS of
doubtful age and unknown composition.
The best PILLS sold in India are
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They contain only the Finest Quality
Drugs, and are made on modern
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English supervision.

ALWAYS FRESH, DELICATELY COATED,
ALWAYS ACTIVE, TASTELESS,
ACCURATE.

THINK ! !

Those imported MUST be at least several months old.

Our List includes many of the finest formulæ known, and you can readily select that most suitable to your requirements.

In Bottles of 25 and 100.
HALL'S DINNER PILLS.
SIR A. CLARK'S DINNER PILL.
APERIENT PILL (HUNTER).
ANTI-DYSPEPSIA PILL (FOTHERGILL).
TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.
CATHARTIC GRANULES.
LAXATIVE VEGETABLE PILLS.
QUININE SULPH., 1 TO 5 GRAINS,
And many hundreds of others.
A FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

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GUZERAT COLLEGE AHMEDABAD.

WANTED,—A PRINCIPAL for the above College on a Salary of Rs. six hundred rising to eight hundred. Candidates must be graduates in honours of a University of Great Britain or Ireland. Applications should show age, degree, and qualifications and be accompanied by testimonials. They should be made before January 31, 1896, to the undersigned, to whom references for further information can be made.

M. C. GIBB,
Acting Collector and President, Guzerat College Board.
Ahmedabad, 14th November, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.

SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 10th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For Freight and further Particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. J. J. MURRAY to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A-HALF, will be issued between any two Stations, on G. I. P. Railway from SATURDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1895, to TUESDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1895 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey, up to and including TUESDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1896.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a-half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holder of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the holder of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore, may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return, First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a.	Second Class. Rs. a.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back	78 9	39 5
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back	78 9	39 5
Byculla to Agra Fort and back	78 5	39 4
Byculla to Cawnpore and back	78 5	39 4

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the thirtieth of November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 34 different description of SCRAPS IRON and STEEL, AGGREGATING about 1,914 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Forms (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November, 1895.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,
From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., OF MUNICH.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Insurance Risks at Current Rates.

GILL & Co.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

For Sale, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, a collection of Stuffed Rare Birds and other Animals.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 folding harmonium.
1 square pianoforte by Rose & Co.
1 case 35 packets Indian Christmas cards.
1 plated currydish, 1 ice pitcher, and 46 copper pots.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, cupboards, marble topped table and teapoy, wardrobe, almyra, chest of drawers, &c.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motan—

R M 44-45—2 bales each 20 pieces, 48" black union.
62—1 „ 10 pieces, 48" printed coating.
74—1 „ 70 pieces, 26-27" cretonne.
81-84—3 cases each 14 pieces, 50" union fancy coating.

On account of the concerned—

A.K.S.—15 cases each 12 loaves Edam's cheese.

On account and at the risk of Panalal Girdharilal, Delhi.

1 case 200 cards imitation gold lace.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong landau.
1 light second-hand dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND YARN, AT THE HOPE MILLS, DELESLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Hope Mills, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m.—

A quantity of water-damaged cotton in process, being salvage from the card-room of the mill.

Also by order of the Insurance Office concerned—

A quantity of yarn of the reeling-room, damaged by water.

SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY OF THE SPINNING ROOM OF THE HOPE MILL, DELISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m.—

The machinery of the Spinning Room of the Hope Mills damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Church Gate Street (next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co., Machinery depot), the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cupboards, plate glass show cases, English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, despatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice-presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable rare and out of print books, consisting of architecture in Mysore and Dharwar, Ayeen-e-Akbari, cities of Gupashtra, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Britannica Encyclopædia, Grant Duff's History of Maharatas, Persian, Arabic, English Dictionaries by Richardson, Johnson, Badger, &c, Tours, Travels in Persia, Arabia, and India, &c., National Encyclopædia, Histories and Travels, Anderson's Gulestan and many other Persian books.

Catalogues are ready and the books will be on view four days before Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the valuable and neat made teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Gerald Adam, oil-paintings, water-colours and engravings, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, strong-built victoria, powerful grey Arab horse, office shigram, choice garden plants, garden tools, water ballast, garden roller, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.!

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of oil-engines, gas-engines, flour mills, bullock gears, grain crushers, chaff cutters, sewing machines, bicycles and tricyles, fountains, safes, electrical goods, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern—

One full-pressed bale of damaged cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1895.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

Salt to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 162 of 18-7-95, the case marked "250" consigned to Ablichand Purshotam and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIPCHANDLER, MILL, AND RAILWAY STORES.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Merwanjee Mody and Co., Ld. (now in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., the remaining stock of the abovenamed Company, consisting of gauge glasses, bolts and nuts, coach screw, galvanized bolts, washers nails, &c., brass and copper tubes, hydraulic pipes, hammers, cast-iron couplings and shaftings, lead pipes, boiler tubes, flat steel, steel spring and hoops, single, double, and treble blocks, pulleys and chains, candoffin, Bengal weights, valves, card cantop rings, pickaxes, cooking stoves, boiler composition liquid and powder, disinfecting powder, bone-crushing machine, filling powder, iron plates, rivets, paint, oil, galvanized wire netting, earthenware, pipes, cast-iron sheaves for blocks, enamelled candlesticks, guard and anchorside hanging lamps, washing tubs, coffee parch machine, leather hose, lamps' wicks, brass coupling, corks, buffalo pickers, spindle looms, spring loom, brass thimbles, buckles, copper ruling tape, chamber pot, spring scale, temples, loom, burner, gear, hinges and washer, gin pulleys, shelter valves, canvas hose leather and cotton belting, life buoys, building tube expenders, sizing tester, thermometer, steam gauges, rubber pipe and rings, scale for money, brass hinges, heel yarn, comb brass, roller cloth, nail puller, chaff cutter and knives, indicators, scissors, pump, buckets, copper measure, galvanized steel and iron wire, grain crushers flour mill, iron safe, cotton, manilla, hemp and Bengal rope, bathing tubs, rubber cushion, sheets, knives for leather cleaning, red and white rubber, lubricator glasses, bobbins, kettle, single and double wooden blocks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterworks Bungalow, Delisle Road, Byculla, behind the Victoria Technical College, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome large size old blue China jars, fancy table ornaments, English oil carpets, two first-rate 26 and 35 magazine rifles by Evans with cartridges, one snider rifle, a six-chambers revolver and one air pistol, a walnut wood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, a large size American organ by Cornish and Co, with 14 stops, Surveyors' levelling instruments, a microscope magnetic battery, fishing table, flake, incandescent hanging and wall gas lamps, a handsome strong English built buggy with spare wheels, a strong-built victoria with removeable coach box and back seat, a powerful grey Arab horse about 14-3, grass cutting and gram grinding machine, fowls, pigeons, cats, ducks, 4 Scotch black dogs, wearing apparel, valuable books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, &c., the property of H. WATSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nagdevi Street, Nakhoda Mohla, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Gunny Cassum, consisting of glass, crockery, and platedware, handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, stoves, iron fire-proof, safes, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the Sale.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill, and Alexander Mill.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the firm of Dosabhoy Thackersey—

About 1,400 bales of cloth of the above mills, comprising T cloth, dhotties, chudders now lying ready at the above mills.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES, COPPRAS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, on account of the concerned, ex s. s. "Ajmere"—

About 140 bales damaged		cloves.
43 bags	„	cloves and cloves stems.
17 „	„	coppras.
1 case	„	kuchukdas.
5 bags	„	cloves stems.
28 cases	„	passengers' luggage.
1 bale	„	bark.
5 bags	„	zinc.
3 bundles	„	gunny bags.
1 case	„	iron.
1 bundle	„	chabadi.
40 bags	„	zinc, copper, and brass, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c, consisting of old screw, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron kegs, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass scrap, copper scrap, machinery duplicate parts, brass tubes boiler, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit or 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1895.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any ot[illegible] accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
TRIMMED MILLINERY,
JET & BEADED BONNETS,
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
NEWEST SAILOR SHAPES,
TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED FELTS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Goverament Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Saïd, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAI[illegible] BAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS, collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS......................£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT

Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from

GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of [illegible] Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matte[illegible] scription, are positively carried out of th[illegible] taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD [illegible] the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. Fo[illegible] and clearing the Blood from all Impuritie[illegible] be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, [illegible] Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and S[illegible] kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cu[illegible] the only real specific for Gout and Rheuma[illegible] for it removes the cause from the blood and b[illegible] be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 5-8

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, adjourned meeting of urgency, 3 p.m.; Monthly meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Sind Press Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club dance.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m., Rev. Dennis Osborne.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunji left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Florio left it on Friday; the steamer Carthage left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th November, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 42, *viz.*, 1s. 1¼*d.* per rupee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey
Gavotte	Eunice	Perdue
Selection	La Figlia Del Regiment	Donizetti
Barn Dance	Happy Darkies	Godfrey
Galop	The Planters	Fricke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT DE SOUZA STREET.—Dewchund Dewji, a shopkeeper at De Souza Street, reported to the police, on Friday, that some time between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. during the previous night, his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing one of the planks, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 425, was stolen from a wooden box, which was opened with the key which had been left in the key-hole. Complainant was sleeping in front of the shop, but he heard no noise.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—On Friday evening, Memoor Khan, a Mahomedan, aged forty, residing on the first floor of a house at Peerkhan Lane, New Nagpada, committed suicide by throwing himself out of a window into the street below. He had been for some time past suffering from fever and cough, and was tired of his life, which had become a burden to him. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the house, where he died in a few minutes. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ARREST OF A ROBBER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged one Gunpat Mahadeo, a Hindu, with having conjointly with other persons committed dacoity at Alibag, and robbed one Balvantrao Ganesh, a resident of that place, of property, of the value of Rs. 3,500, about ten months ago. On an information received from Alibag, the Bombay police arrested the accused on Friday night as one of the men concerned in the dacoity. On the application of the police, the case was remanded, pending instructions from Alibag, where a telegram has been sent by the local police.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Moolbai, aged eighteen, the wife of one Lakhmidas Gungaram, of Argyle Road. The deceased was married to her husband about two years ago, and the party lived happily together until about a few days ago, when a difference arose between them owing to, it is alleged, deceased leaving home very frequently. On Friday last Moolbai left home, and went to see her aunt, against the will of her husband, who, on her return home, got angry and scolded her. Deceased then appeared to be despondent, and on the following day she was found unconscious, when the husband conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. The evidence of the opium vendor went to show that the deceased had purchased from him on the previous day half-a-tola of opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Khimji Velji, lately a servant in the employ of Punchanund Pudumsey, a grain dealer, was brought up under a warrant on a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs 32, belonging to his master. On the 12th and 16th July last complainant entrusted the accused with quantities of grain, directing him to deliver the same to two of his customers, named Nowroji Nasserwanji Bhedwar and Nusserwanji Pestonji, both of whom resided at Khetwady. The accused delivered the grain on the respective dates to these customers, and at the beginning of August last recovered Rs 32 from them as the value of the grain supplied. Accused did not enter the amount recovered in the book, but misappropriated the same, and then left for Bhuj. A few days after he had left complainant, discovering the fraud perpetrated by the accused, issued a warrant against him, and had him arrested in Bombay on the 28th ultimo. Accused, pleading guilty, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—An inquiry was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Bori Bunder, on view of the body of a European, named Samuel Lamb, aged thirty-three, lately a quarter-master on the P. and O. Company's steamship Ganges. About 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, a gang of labourers numbering about ten, were going into the boats by the gangway ladder, when the sling suddenly snapped, and the ladder getting itself detached, the whole of the labourers were precipitated into the sea as well as the deceased, who was then standing on the foot of the ladder. All the labourers were picked up alive, but the deceased never rose to the surface of the water, and was drowned. Search was made for the body, which was not recovered until Saturday afternoon. Dr. Woods, surgeon on board the s. s. Ganges, said that the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. Neither the skull nor any of the limbs were fractured. He was of opinion that death was due to drowning, and a verdict was recorded in accordance with this evidence.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—Another most enjoyable concert was held, on Saturday evening, at the Colaba High School, and Mrs. Walker has to be congratulated on the success that has attended her efforts to organise her fortnightly concerts, in aid of the School Fund. The programme, which was a varied one, was highly appreciated. Mrs. Taylor opened the proceedings by playing a pianoforte solo (Fantaisie), and was applauded for the same. Mr. Stanley's rendering of the song, "The Little Hero," was also applauded. Mr. Ross played nicely a selection of Swiss airs on a tiny instrument, commonly known as a mouth organ. Miss Hughes sang "The Little Wonder," and Mr. Stephenson's humourous song, "Jujah," brought the house down. A selection from "Il Travotore," the favourite opera, was played by Messrs. Martin, Carpenter, and Brownsward. The instrumentalists were applauded. Miss M. Michael, who appeared for the first time at these popular concerts, sang with great effect "Distant Faces," and fully merited the loud applause accorded her. Mr. M. T. Redmayne sang "Sailing," which was much appreciated. A violin duet by Messrs. Wood and Macartney brought the first part of the proceedings to a close. In the second part, Mrs. Byrne's banjo solo was well executed. A vocal duet, entitled "Marybelles," by Mrs. Lane and Miss Fredoux, was well rendered, and they were applauded. Mrs. Flynn's rendering of "Needles and Pins" brought the house down, and she had to respond to an undeniable encore by singing the "Grey Mare," only to be re-encored. Miss Michael sang the "Flight of Ages" to perfection. She has a nice voice, and commands a good stage presence. Among the others who contributed were Messrs. Stephenson, Stanley, Carpenter, Brownsward, and Martin, and Miss Hughes.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A correspondent writes:—The concert given in aid of the Seamen's Institute by the members of the Stewards' Departments of the P. and O. ships Carthage, Peninsular, and Ganges, came off on Thursday evening, and was a thorough success. The programme opened with an overture which, though short, was sweet and well-rendered. Mr. Rowe then sang "I'll take you home again Kathleen" in good style, and well deserved the *encore*. Mr. Clement's rendering of the comic song, "Haven't Arrived," was exceedingly beautiful, and set the audience in roars of laughter. Mr. Knott, who has been gifted with a sweet but not powerful voice, sang "Tommy Atkins" very effectively and the "gods" having joined in the chorus, it completely brought down the house. Messrs. Saunders, Wright, Hills, and Stevenson sang very well; but Messrs. Collis and Moore deserve particular mention. Mr. Collis has not only been endowed with extraordinary banjoistic powers, but he has also a sonorous voice, and his song and dance quite took the audience. Mr. Moore sang "Sharp after me" with style and taste, and in spite of a sore throat he made the audience drunk with laughter before he came to the end of his song. It was fortunate, however, that after an interval of ten minutes the second part commenced, for Mr. Shearing's "Masks and Faces" was side-splitting as also were the original "Macs" and the "Ganges Marionettes" Breakdown. Mr. Collis introduced the "Ganges Marionettes," and on his banjo he played a "Breakdown." Mr. Roaks was peculiarly fascinating with his cornet. His playing was very sweet, and his interpretation very good. Messrs. Stone and Grainger sang "Queen of the Earth" and "Au Revoir," respectively, quite in keeping with the others, but while Mr. Stone was solemn and impressive, Mr. Grainger was funny and winning. Mr. Macdonald's "Highland Fling" was capital, and the songs given by Messrs. Harvey Giles and Newbury were very taking. Mr. Moore, who sang very comically his "Houses in between," was very captivating, notwithstanding a bad throat, and the other song, which he sang for an encore, quite entranced the audience, and sent them home with pleasant recollections of the evening's entertainment. We are glad to hear that the entertainment was financially a success, and here take the opportunity of thanking the public for their kind patronage, and hope that such entertainments by the members of the P. and O. steamers will follow.

REMOVAL OF THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE FROM THE CONGRESS PANDAL.—The *Native Opinion* says: We cannot thank too highly the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade for the decision he has arrived at. A similar decision at an earlier stage would perhaps have nipped in the bud all the querrelous agitation that for some time encouraged a free exchange of rancorous recriminations between the two parties. However, we should think the extremists, who led the opposition on the other side, ought to thank Mr. Justice Ranade for cutting the Gordian knot and not convert their success into an occasion for bluster of self-congratulations. The recent squabbles have clearly shown that either party had its faults, but were it not for the sobering influence of Mr. Ranade, perhaps, neither of them might hesitate to take these ugly exhibitions into the Congress camp.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—It being suggested that the next Mahomedan Educational Conference should have been held at Bombay rather than at Shahjehanpore, a reply has been elicited from Mr. Habiballa Khan, of Atrauli, who explains how the present place had been selected. He points out, states the *Monitor* that, however commercially prosperous the Mahomedans of Bombay are, educationally they are very inferior to those of other places, and therefore the stimulus of a conference there was necessary, and it was so decided. But owing to Sir Syed Ahmed's poor health he was unable to travel thither, and he desired that somebody should take his place. To this however, Nawab Mohsen-ul-Mulk, of Bombay, replied that Sir Syed being absent, they had no great desire for the Conference. The idea, therefore, was dropped, but not from lack of zeal by others to take Sir Syed's place. The question here suggested as to who should pledge himself to take up the mantle of Sir Syed when cast off, is one which the writer does not wish to discus. Incidentally he approves of the Bombay desire to have the Conference with Sir Syed in it, or not at all, the personality of this venerable gentleman being more electric than many speeches by others. The writer then proceeds to give reasons for the selection of Shahjehanpore, which the Calcutta paper regards as wholly unsuitable. Shahjehanpore is backward and needs stimulus. It is an old town of the Mahomedens, inhabited chiefly by Pathans of noble blood, who are ignorant and poor, with most of the best families reduced to nothing. In such a place rousing is considered necessary.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the applications for the vacant Municipal auditorship have made their report. This is to be submitted to the Corporation to-day. Three names have been unanimously selected for the vacant post, while the name of Mr. Adam Smith has been recommended for the appointment by a majority of the Committee. The two dissentients, we understand, were Messrs. Fazalbhai Visram and R. M. Sayani, who prefer Mr. Burn, of the Bank of Bombay. We hear that since Friday last, active canvassing to support the candidature of the last named applicant has been set on foot. Hence there may be expected a tug-of-war between Mr. Smith and Mr. Burn. It is also broadly whispered that the Municipal Commissioner is in favour of Mr. Burn. We are surprised at this statement. For, in a matter of this kind, the Municipal Commissioner's opinion cannot have a feather's weight with the Corporation. He is an 'interested' party. With a friendly auditor, the Municipal Commissioner may make ducks and drakes with Municipal finance. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish to allow the Chief Executive any voice in an appointment of this nature, and we must warn beforehand independent members of the Corporation if the Commissioner's henchmen try to force the nomination of the person he favours. As a matter of fact, the Corporation made a grievous error by associating the Commissioner with the Committee. It was really a grave error of judgment. Our readers will be astonished to learn that the Committee, with one notable exception, refused to consider the application of Mr. P. S. Kharegat simply because he said he had no certificates—his qualifications as a public accountant having been universally known! The reason of the rejection was a mere quibble, for we are convinced that even more than Mr. Smith, he was by far the best person whom the Corporation could appoint. Mr. Khareghat has been over and over praised by the highest Judicature of this Presidency for his independence and first class abilities as accountant. There is not a single native gentleman who could approach him. However, this crass stupidity of the Committee does not prevent any independent member of the Corporation from proposing Mr. Kharegat's name. It is to be hoped he will, therefore, be proposed.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are handicap allowances and result of the races sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th November 1895:—

	Handicap. M.	South Karangah Buoy. H.	M.	S.	Time of arrival. H.	M.	S.
Kismet	Scr	4	35	55	5	22	45
Isca	2	4	35	20	5	24	58
Eileen	5	4	37	55	5	28	53
Red Rose	8	4	34	1	5	28	59
Janetta	Scr	4	36	50	5	29	23
Mannikin	3	4	38	45	5	30	59
Princess	15	4	36	25	5	43	55
Senta	5	4	36	35	5	46	25
Ships Boats started at 4-5 p.m.							
Dockyard Cutter Mabel		4	41	0	5	50	12
Respite		4	43	55	not timed.		
Abyssinia's Cutter		4	40	5			

1st prize won by Red Rose and Mabel.
2nd prize won by Kismet.

They nearly all got away to a good start with Red Rose last carrying spinnakers to middle ground buoy where it was a case of gybe and a broad reach down to South Karanga buoy, in which Mannikin dropped back last and Red Rose took the lead. The south mark was rounded at the times given above and on the dead beat home they soon got separated in cross tacking.

THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing under the command of Commander R. H. Story, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Colombo. She left Bombay in January last for Aden and since then has been cruising about, until proceeding to Marmugoa, where she remained for a fortnight and thence proceeded to Colombo on relief by H. M.'s Torpedo Catcher Plassy on the 16th instant. She has come to Bombay for the usual repairs, and has entered the Government dry Dock. The Lapwing will leave for Trincomalee and Calcutta to-day. Her Majesty's steamer Sphinx, Commander C. J. Baker, sailed on Friday night for the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	1	1	...	1	..	...	15	18
B "	..	..	...	...	1	...	12	13
C "	...	1	...	...	4	...	16	21
D "	...	1	1	...	1	...	17	20
E "	...	1	1	1	3	...	22	28
F "	...	1	1	...	1	...	16	19
G "	...	...	..	...	2	...	14	18
H "	...	...	...	...	1	1	38	40
I } Cadets	...	..	...	...	2	...	36	38
K } Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	22
L } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	45
Army Staff	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	7
Staff and Band	...	...	...	..	1	...	29	30
Total	1	6	5	3	18	1	286	320

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Brown V. D., Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, S. Tomlinson, and C. B. Palmer, Lieuts. J. P. Cornforth (Quarter master), H. R. H. Wilkinson, and C. C. James, 2nd Lieuts H. C. Roe, and H. Fein.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay."

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST ANDREW'S MEDAL.

THE second round in connection with St. Andrew's Medal competition came off on St. Andrew's day, the first round having been played on Thursday. Except Mr. Boggs and Mr. Page, the players on Thursday displayed little form. Page topped the list by three points less than his rival, the respective scores being 39 and 42; thus the contest was practically between these two players. On the second day Page, playing in excellent form, finished with 40, Mr. Boggs being 41. Accordingly, with an aggregate of 79 for the two rounds, Page secured the gold medal, Boggs being a good second with 83. Third place was secured by Raikes and Talbot with 88. There was also a handicap competition combined with the one for the medal, the following being the leading scores in the two competitions:—

ST. ANDREW'S GOLD MEDAL COMPETITION.

		1st R'd	2nd R'd	Total	
1	W G Page	39	40	79	Winner of Medal.
2	C H S Boggs	42	41	83	
3 {	E B Raikes	45	43	88 }	
	G W Talbot	44	44	88 }	
5	T B Peterkin	46	43	89	
6	D MacDonald	47	43	90	
7	R A English	45	46	91	
8 {	E F Nicholson	46	48	94 }	
	M F Reid	48	46	94 }	
	L J Robertson	49	45	94 }	
	P F Fischer	51	43	94 }	
	W L Harvey	43	51	94 }	
13	C E Nixon	52	45	97	
14	E R Jardine	52	46	98	
15	M W Fleischer	48	51	99	

The other players had aggregate scores of over 100, or made no returns.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL HANDICAP.

		1st Round	2nd Round	Total	Hndcp on 2nd Rounds	Nett Total.
1	R A English	45	46	91	15	76*
2	W G Page	39	40	79	Scratch	79
3	G W Talbot	44	44	88	−7	81
4 {	C H S Boggs	42	41	83	Scratch	83
	T B Peterkin	46	43	89	−6	83
6 {	W L Harvey	43	51	94	−8	86
	E B Raikes	45	43	88	−2	86
8 {	H W Howell	55	51	106	−18	88
	P F Fischer	51	43	94	−6	88
10 {	D MacDonald	47	43	90	Scratch	90
	M W Fleischer	48	51	99	−9	90
12	E R Jardine	52	46	98	−7	91
13 {	L J Robertson	49	45	94	−2	92
	C E Nixon	52	45	97	−5	92
	A E Bice	52	50	102	−10	92

* Winner of Handicap.

The other players had higher aggregate scores, or made no returns.

ISSUE OF A WARRANT AGAINST A HOMEWARD EUROPEAN PASSENGER.

MOHANDAS MEGHRAJ, a Hindu jeweller, having his place of business in the Fort, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. J. P. Robinson, lately a broker of Bombay, on a charge of breach of trust and cheating. In applying for the warrant, complainant stated that he knew the accused Robinson *alias* Robertson, who lived in Watson's Hotel. On the 18th ultimo, the accused purchased jewellery from his shop to the extent of a thousand rupees. A bill was made out in the usual course of business, and accused put his hand into his pocket, in all appearances, to take out the money. He told the jeweller that he had left his purse at home, but if the shopkeeper called at his hotel, any time that would suit him, the bill would be duly paid. The jeweller next day went to the hotel and knocked at the door of accused's room; the latter, without opening the door, replied from within that he would go to the shop and pay the money there. Accused went to complainant's shop again on the 20th ultimo, and purchased a pearl necklace, worth Rs. 750. He then intimated that he was arranging with some bank for payment, and asked the jeweller to call in the afternoon for the bill. Applicant went to the hotel and demanded payment, while accused's wife replied that they could not make the payment. Applicant demanded his articles should be returned, and she gave back certain articles, which were purchased from his shop, leaving a balance of Rs. 220. The accused and his wife were leaving by the Homeward mail the same afternoon, and therefore accused prayed for a warrant. The warrant was accordingly granted, and a European police officer went on board the s. s. Carthage to arrest ac[illegible]. As, however, Robinson was suffering from [illegible] disease, and the medical officer on board gave a certificate that it would be dangerous to remove him to land, the balance due on account of the purchases was paid to complainant, and on the police officer reporting the circumstances to the magistrate, the warrant was cancelled.

JURORS' HOUR OF ATTENDANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will open your columns with a view to ventilate the question of the attendance hour of jurors. I notice in your issue of to-day, the Chief Justice has given a most inconsistent decision in regard to the hour of attendance of the Common Jurors. I do not know what induced the Honourable member of the Bench to come to the decision he has, for on an analysis of the question it will appear that consideration has been given to a representation from the Special Jurors; while the common folks are told that no case has been made out for them. Now, Sir, in regard to the special jurors. They attend at 10 a.m. on the first day and are promptly told to depart and to return when a notice appears in the papers calling them. Their services are perhaps not required for a week after that, and when they are requisitioned and the jury empanelled, they are told to go away again and return when another notice calls them. So much consideration is already allowed to these jurors, and now the Chief Justice considers that they have made out a case for further consideration, and they are allowed the concession of attending at 11 a.m., excepting on the first day of the sessions, when they should attend at 10 a.m.

The Common Jurors are to attend at 10 a.m., and when a jury has been empanelled they are told to go away and return at 2 p.m. on the same day, and if they are not required, then they are to attend the next morning, and so on, from day to day, till the Sessions are dissolved. No notice is given in the papers in regard to their further appearance, and no consideration is allowed them.

They get a second-class tiffin, and if the case is over by 1 p.m. they are dismissed, and have to find their own tiffin. These people, the Chief Justice says, have made out no case for any concession in regard to the hour of their attendance. If such a decision had been arrived at by one beside Mr. Justice Farran one might have thought that the case was hurriedly disposed of, but it is surprising to find Mr. Justice Farran, such a careful and painstaking judge, to summarily dispose of such a question. It must be admitted that the Common Jury do the most work. They leave their houses at 9 a.m. without the faintest idea of what is going to happen to them. They give no orders for their tiffin, for they know not whether they will be empanelled or not, and in 99 cases out of a hundred during the whole of the Sessions the Common Jurors have to go without their tiffins. In the case of the Special Jurors the case is different, they appear when requisitioned and in the interval they know that the day is their own, and yet they are to be allowed a further concession, and the Common Jurors, who have to wade through a foot of water everyday in the monsoon, which is always found at the foot of the main staircase, and sometimes twice a day; these people have made out no case for consideration. All I can say is, it is surprising, and that is the least of it!—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 29. COMMON JUROR.

APROPOS of the Carlyle centenary, the following amusing little piece of flippancy, taken from Mr. John Kendrick Bang's "A House-Boat on the Styx," now running in *Harper's Weekly* is worth quoting:—

"Poetry," said Tennyson. "I wrote 'Locksley Hall' and 'come into the Garden, Maud.'"

"Humph!" said Dr. Johnson; "I never read 'em."

"Well, why should you have read them?" snarled Carlyle. "They were written after you moved over here, and they were good stuff. You needn't think because you quit, the whole world put up its shutters and went out of business. I did a few things myself which I fancy you never heard of."

"Oh, as for that," retorted Doctor Johnson, with a smile, "I've heard of you. You are the man who wrote the life of Frederick the Great in 902 volumes——"

"Seven!" snapped Carlyle.

"Well, seven, then," returned Johnson. "I heard Frederick speaking of it the other day. Bonaparte asked him if he had read it, and Frederick said no, he hadn't time. Bonaparte cried: 'Haven't time! Why, my dear King, you've got all eternity.' 'I know it,' replied Frederick, 'but that isn't enough. Read a page or two, my dear Napoleon, and you'll see why.'"

TRUE HU[illegible]ght Reverend Host. "I'm afraid you'v[illegible] Mr. Jones!"

The Cura[illegible] Lord, I assure you! Parts of it a[illegible]

UNIVERS[illegible] [illegible]id of Nervousness and Nervous [illegible] by judiciously using Squibb's [illegible] Nervous Fears and strengthen[illegible] [illegible]NS & Co.

DARING ROBBERY ON MALABAR HILL.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF THIEF.

ON the evening of the 24th ultimo, Mr. R. L. Trivethick, Loco. Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, residing on the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, reported to the police that his gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 1,000, had been stolen from his dressing table in his bedroom some time during the afternoon of that day. Mr. Trivethick further stated that he had made enquiry of his servants, and learnt from his hamal that during that interval a man of the Kharwa caste had entered the bungalow on pretence of his having been sent there by the landlord to turn tiles on the roof, and that the hamal showed the man over the different rooms, including the dressing-room, where the watch and chain had been placed. Inspector Flemming, through whose assiduity and diligent enquiry, the thief had been traced, at once proceeded with the investigation by posting special men at the principal corners and places, with instructions to keep a sharp look out for the man answering the description given by the complainant's servant. In the course of these enquiries a police jemadar received information from Narayen Gopal, a liquor shopkeeper at the Cowasji Patel Tank, that a Kharwa, answering the description given by the complainant's hamal, had been spending money very freely for the past two days in a public house there. By order of Inspector Flemming he was arrested on the morning of the 27th in a grog-shop, having on his person at the time a watch and chain, a fancy gold embroidered cap, and a gold ring on his finger. He was placed before Inspector Flemming, on the following morning, when amongst several men of his own caste he was identified by Mr. Trivetick's hamal, as the Kharwa who had entered complainant's bungalow on Sunday, the 24th ultimo. This Kharwa, who gave his name as Runchord Cana, made certain statement and took Mr. Flemming to Cowasji Patel Tank Road, when he pointed out a Marwaree, named Jassa Peeta, who identified him as the man who pledged with him two gold rings, for Rs. 30 on the 23rd ultimo. The Marwaree produced the two rings, which were similar to the one which was found on accused's finger when arrested, and appeared to be newly made. Subsequently accused made a further statement, and accompanied Mr. Flemming to a house at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, and pointed out one Gunnoo Luximon. This latter individual denied all knowledge of the theft; but on his house being searched in the presence of a punch, two more gold rings similar in make to those that had already been traced, were recovered from a chatty containing fish. Mr. Flemming took Gunoo into custody, and he then made a statement to the effect that he had received a gold watch and chain from Kharwa Runchord; that he along with two other men, named Luximon Mahadeo and Sonoo Sadoo, broke them up, and had them made into eleven gold rings by a goldsmith. Mr. Flemming arrested these two men, who were the neighbours of the second accused, Ganoo, and recovered from them four more gold rings. The second accused Ganoo then made a further statement, and took Mr. Flemming to a goldsmith at Fanaswady, who stated to the Inspector that he had received a gold watch and chain in broken condition, and that he had made eleven rings out of them. From this place No 2 took Mr. Flemming to a Kharwa, a man of the first accused's caste, in the same locality, and the latter took them to Pinjrapole and pointed out a spot, where he said he had concealed the works of the watch under a covered-in drain. The Inspector had the drain opened and the works of the watch were discovered. Subsequently No 2 pointed out another Marwaree, named Poona Looma, who produced a piece of chain, and a third Marwaree, with whom he had pledged the spade guinea, attached to the chain, which was also recovered. No. 2 further stated that he had given two rings and two pieces of gold to his mother, Parbutteebai, who, on being questioned, pointed out a man residing at Lohar Chawl, to whom she had given them to keep, and from whom the police recovered them. While searching the house of No. 3 a hammer was also found, bearing marks of gold over it, evidently used in battering the watch to pieces. The four accused were then placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 being charged with the theft of watch and chain, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with receiving and retaining stolen property and with abetment. The first accused was further charged on two counts of theft in respect of two silver watches which were stolen by him in the month of September last, and No. 2 was also further charged with receiving and retaining one of these watches. Mr. Flemming has successfully traced the owners of these watches. No. 1 pleaded guilty to all the three charges and also admitted previous convictions. His worship convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for four years—two years on the first charge and one year on each of the two other charges; No. 2 to two years'—eighteen months on the first charge and six months on the other; No. 3 to one year; and No. 4 to six months' imprisonment of like description. The rings, spade guinea, piece of chain, two pieces of gold and works of the watch were ordered to be returned to complainant.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long-looked-for report of the Special Committee is now out, and on perusal I find that three gentlemen have been selected, thereby illustrating the old saying, "Many are called, but few are chosen." You are aware, Sir, this committee was formed to report on the qualifications of all applicants and to select for recommendation the most eligible. It seems the committee have carried out the latter portion of the Resolution, but have neglected to conform to the wishes of the Corporation regarding the individual merit of each applicant. Are we then to conclude that all those not recommended are totally unfit? Surely, the members of the Corporation, I mean the independent ones, will not go upon the mere recommendation of the committee without having before them a tabulated statement showing the respective merits of all candidates. As the report stands now, it may be turned Hobson's choice. Another important omission which renders the report conspicuously deficient is the entire absence of the names of the other candidates. I trust that, under the circumstances, the Corporation will not accept the report in "statu quo," but will make it a point at Monday's meeting to refer it back for further report in compliance with the terms of their original resolution.—Yours, &c.,

PAUL PRY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the selection of Auditors has been left to a committee, the members of which, I learn, have recommended three names to the Corporation as the fittest persons, I wonder what course the Corporation intend to adopt in selecting and recording votes. To me it seems, that the proper course to adopt is to follow out the plan pursued when registering votes for membership of the Corporation, i. e., each Corporationer should write down, on a piece of paper the name he chooses out of the three names recommended, and to appoint scrutineers to register the votes and declare the number recorded in favour of each.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 29. Q.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 27th November, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 23rd November 1895	11,908,400
Balance to be remitted from 24th November 1895 to 31st March 1896	5,091,600

THE extraordinary Battersea abduction case, which we reported in our last issue, has given occasion to "A.S.S." in the *National Observer*, to write a most excellent ballad. He sings how

It was a veray New Woman,
In Battersea did dwelle—
Harkneth, ye gentles all, a span
Whiles that her tale I telle.
Her name I will not clepe, for feare
To bruit it far and wide,
Ne mo will name her bold squyere
Of Chivalrie the pride.
Hap she had read one Allen's boke
(But not y-read aright)
Of the Dame who spurned the wedded yoke
Unto her own despight.

And the poem ends.

Then let us sing God save the Queen
And greater wisdom grant
Unto these swaynes whose dole and teen
A nine days' mervail late hath bene,
A foolish fond Romaunt!

JONES (after the play).—"How did you like the piece?"

Smith.—I don't admire tragedy.

Jones.—Why, that wasn't tragedy; it was comedy.

Smith.—Yes, I know it was put on for comedy, but they murdered it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 19, Harringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE detachment of the 2nd Madras Lancers under the command of Captain J. R. Mathewes, which left Bangalore on Monday, the 11th ultimo, by road march to furnish the Cavalry Escort for the Viceroy during his Excellency's stay at Madras, is expected to arrive here on Saturday. The detachment reached Ranipet early on the morning of the 23rd, after an enjoyable march, the men and horses being in excellent condition. On completion of their duty here the men will return to Bangalore by road.

THE usurious rate of interest demanded by Sowcars and Chetties for loans is well illustrated in a case just reported from Rangoon. A widow lady wishing to borrow Rs. 100 for taxes was accommodated by a Chetty to that extend, after she had signed a promissory note bearing interest at 12 per cent. per mensem, or 144 per cent. per annum, and handed over the title deeds of a house which had cost Rs. 4,690. The lady has no one but herself to blame for consenting to such an extortionate *quid pro quo.*

FROM the 16th to the 22nd ultimo, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 229 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans, and 1 other died within the municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 285 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 345. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-box, 2 from measles, 113 from fevers, 28 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, and 135 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·6 per 1,000 annum.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR POWER PALMER, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, proceeds on tour next month, visiting Kuram and the Tochi Valley.

COLONEL A. H. TURNER, lately commanding at Wano and now Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad, proceeds shortly on leave.

THE British Medical Association is admittedly one of the most powerful bodies organised by any profession, and it jealously guards the interests of its members. Among its standing committees is one that deals with Parliamentary Bills, and also takes cognisance of cases of grievance which are considered fitting for submission to Secretaries of State or the House of Commons. At a recent meeting it took into consideration the case of Surgeon Francis Lea, who was dismissed the service for having put the Captain of his ship on the sick list. The circumstances connected with the court-martial which took place in April on the Australian station, are familiar enough in India, as the trial attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and much sympathy was expressed for Surgeon Lea. The Medical Services will, therefore, be glad to learn that the case is not to be allowed to drop. The Association have referred it to a sub-committee, on which a lunacy specialist has been placed, and all the evidence available is to be carefully considered with a view to further action being taken. Surgeon Lea's contention was that his Captain was not in a fit state of health to command the ship but at the court-martial the issues were so narrowed that no chance was given to the prisoner of establishing this view. It is now proposed to address Mr. Goschen on the subject and to bring the medical aspects of the case to the notice of the naval authorities. If redress is not obtained by these means, the matter will be brought up in Parliament.

MISS FRANCES COBBE, having passed safely through one of her worst fits of antivivisectionism, has begun to write seriously again. She has taken up the cause of the African elephant "now disappearing at the rate of 100,000 a year," and forwards to the *Times* a suggestion by a lady in Natal for the preservation of "one of the noblest of God's dumb creatures—the splendid sagacious, lovable elephant." Miss Cobbe's Natal correspondent laments the destruction of the elephant by Natives owing to the want of the "enterprise and the power to get them trained, as in India, as beasts of burden." She therefore proposes that a few decoy elephants and trainers should be imported from India "to start with." The use of elephants, it is pointed out, would enable many industries to be carried on in the interim which are impossible at present owing to the rate at which horses and mules are killed off by the tsetse fly. This is practical, if not philanthropic, in the strictest sense, but the Natal lady becomes rather exacting in defining the kind of men who would be required to work up the elephant catching business in Africa. They must have "pluck and intelligence and knowledge of India and of the interior of Africa, where our elephants are found." She adds that there are "hundreds of such men, retired officers, etc. (*sic*) who would jump at such an opportunity." What does the Indian Staff Corps say to this?

THE one element of doubt in the settlement of the Turkish Question has been whether all the Great Powers could be relied upon to act in concert, if the Sultan preserved his obstructive attitude. The papers received by the mail show that there was every prospect of this three weeks ago and nothing has occurred since that should cause alarm. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on November 5th, stated that if intervention were found to be necessary, all the Powers would be in agreement, and that this contingency had already been fully considered. The Vienna correspondent of the leading journal also noted that the three signatory Powers, Austria, Germany, and Italy, which had held aloof at first, had assumed a definitive attitude in the question, and that their co-operation in the second part of the task originally undertaken on the initiative of Great Britain was particularly welcome, presumably as a guarantee that international troubles would not arise. Within the last fortnight the Sultan has evidently become convinced that he will receive no support from outside and hence his anxiety to restore order in Asia Minor and thus prevent intervention at all costs.

The evolution of the French Navy Estimates, and the various changes to which they are subjected through discussion between the Minister and the Budget Committee, modified afterwards by the Chamber or the Senate, should form an interesting illustration of parliamentary methods. The Budget Committee has now been working its will, under the stimulus of M. Pelletan, upon the scheme for 1896, but with a curious development. Presented originally in May, the Naval Estimates amounted in all to 272,614,000f., but they did not then include the ships of the additional programme. The supplementary credit of 7,500,000f. demanded on this head was, however, compensated for by reductions on other votes, to which Admiral Besnard consented, and he agreed to a demand for 272,701,000f. The war in the East, he said, had revealed the need of swift, well armed cruisers, and the additional programme would involve additional shipbuilding vote of about 10,000,000f. annually for the next twelve years. The Committee, however, at first, proved obdurate. M. Ribot, the Premier, and Admiral Besnard were summoned to attend the sitting of the Budget Committee the other day, and both affirmed the imperious necessity of the proposed expenditure of 7,500,000f., but, although even M. Pelletan would have relaxed his opposition to the extent of 4,000,000f., the whole credit was refused. Thereupon M. Pelletan resigned, to show that, though dissatisfied with the administration, he would not be a party to any step interfering with the naval progress of his country. Here he gave expression to a feeling that is general in France. Ultimately the Committee decided to allow five millions out of the seven and a-half demanded, and M. Pelletan withdrew his resignation. He took the Minister severely to task for maintaining antique wooden vessels on distant stations, but, as M. Marc Landry says in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, such vessels are employed *faute de mieux*. M. Landry, once a partisan of the flying divisions proposed by M. Brisson, has now changed his view, and finds greater merits in the existing system. The old *Onondaga*, which the reporter wished to sell, has in effect made satisfactory trials of her engines and guns at Brest, steaming easily at seven knots. She is intended for coast defence, and will serve as depot ship for torpedo-boats at St. Servan.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Bangalore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Trichinopoly, 12 at Bombay and Neemuch, and 10 at Rajkot, Ratnagiri and Calicut. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 48° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sangor, Jubbulpore, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·08). Conditions are favourable for rain at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

Saturday's pressure has been steady in Sind and at some places along the west coast and has risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk to rapid over Northern India. Pressure is highest along the foot of the Himalayas, lowest over the south of the Bay. Pressure exceeds normal except over the extreme south of the Indian area. Winds remain northerly in the Bay area and over the North-West India, easterly over centre and west peninsula and the Central Provinces and variable in the Punjab. Force has been fresh in some western stations, and gale has blown in Negapatam. The temperature changed rather irregularly, but the mean temperature remains excessive except in Burma, greatest abnormal excess in the Central Provinces. Slight showers have fallen in the Eastern Himalayas, and light to moderate showers in the South Peninsula. Negapatam has received over three inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th November 1895.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·920
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of wind *	ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	226

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick York Smith and others—Edgelow and G, Little and Co, Roughton and B, Craigie L and O.

For Dismissal.

289-95—Payne G and S—Joseph Rogers and Sons vs Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha—Nanu and H.

For Dismissal Under Rule 64.

511-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Sewbhajanlal Sitaram and others vs Sewchand Baldeo and others.

515-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Syed Abdool Kader alias Dadoo Meya bin Syed Kutbudin Kalianker and others vs Khoja Nathubhai Assur.

516-95—Edgelow and G—Nanjee Ladha Chanchia vs Kalliandas Keshawdas and another.

526-95—Ardesir and H and D—Fakeerchand Premchand and another vs The National Spinning and Weaving Co, Ld and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

477-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kanjee and others.

485-95—In person—Hawah Moshie Yehooda Cohin vs Ezra Meyer Moshe Hillel.

661-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard—Postponed Long Cause.

Defended New Long Causes.

444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathoo vs Walbai and another—In person.

475-95—Craigie L and O—The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co, Ld vs The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing C—Roughton and B.

476-95—Ardesir H and D—The Adminstrator General of Bombay vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vituldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—In person.

481-95—Roughton and B—John Joseph D Abreo and others vs Manchoobai Balgowandas and another—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-93—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Govt and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant,—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th Claimant, other Claimants—In person—Not to be called on for 10 days from 11th November, 1895.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Land Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Callianjee Ahmednugger Cotton Press Co, Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and —In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co, Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S.

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs A H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	1	1 p.m.	...	9
Suez	1	2	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st December, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	3
" Karachi	..	15	..	2
" Madras	...	26	..	1

WORK on the Mandalay-Salween Railway is apparently to be pushed ahead at once. The land is being taken up, and engineers are beginning to arrive in Burma to take up their duties on the line under Mr. Bagley.

THE colonelcy of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers is, it appears, personal to the officer holding the appointment of Commander-in-Chief for the time being. This is, of course, quite different to the state of affairs with regard to all other regimental colonelcies, which, so far as all regiments of cavalry and infantry are concerned, are held for life. General officers alone are appointed to these posts, but, once appointed, unless transferred to the colonelcy of another regiment, they retain them to the end of their days. The transfers in question are even seldom carried out, unless the officer transferred has during his earlier service had some closer connection with the new regiment than with that to the colonelcy of which he was first appointed. However, with regard to the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, the colonelcy was in former times held *ex officio* by the Master-General of the Ordnace. When that office was abolished the colonelcy seems to have remained in abeyance for some few years; but after the Duke of Cambridge had been Commander-in-Chief for a few days, and had taken over the military portion of the duties of the Master-General of the Ordnance, he was in virtue of his office appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, and at the same time it was decided that the Commander-in-Chief for the time being should always hold the colonelcy as had been the case formerly with regard to the Master-General of the Ordnance. If this decision be maintained, as we presume it will be at the present time, it follows that on and after the 1st proximo the colonelcy of the two ordnance corps will devolve upon Lord Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief, and that officer who, quite contrary to the usual practice in the case of so distinguished an officer, had until recently appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), held no colonelcy at all, will find himself the holder of the colonelcies of three most distinguished corps.

BENEVOLENT Person. "Come, my little man, you mustn't cry like that!"

Boy. "Garn! 'Ow am I to cry then?"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c. (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's, Francis and Day's, and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T FAIL to see our NEW NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, just opened for the 'Xmas Festivities, at Cheapest Prices. Everyone is satisfied at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

'XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Makes and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Tweed and Flannel SUIT, Complete, for Rs. 17, at HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co., 38, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, for one month only.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon H. E. Reporter, 15th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bollicara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

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A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
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	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS:
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

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Packin and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

THE English and French funds were without further change yesterday at 107 1-16 for Consols in London, and 100¾ for Rentes in Paris. Indian Sterling Loan in London advanced ¼ per cent. to 118¾. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £60. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 30 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. cheaper, at 67 3-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for Bombay.

The only fresh London financial advices wired by Reuter to-day are the payment of about a million sterling in Gold into the Bank of England; and a reduction of the market rate of discount by 1/8 per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 1 1/8 per cent, all round. Bar Silver in New York was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 67 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except the most distant, in which there was no change, the extreme quotations having been 4 37-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 35-64d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, the only changes were a decline of 1/8d. in Bengals, and an advance to the same extent in Tinnevellys. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday was considerably less than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 8,000 bales smaller, at 76,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 5,000 less, at 69,000 bales. The Imports were 31,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 10,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 923,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; sales 10,000 bales; Imports 9,000 bales; the only change in prices being an advance of 1-8d. per lb. in Egyptian "Fair" Brown at 5½d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 5-8d. per lb., but February Futures were 10 points lower, at 8·44 cents per lb. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, compared with 78,000 bales received at the same time last year, and 42,000 bales the year before.

To-day the spot price of Cotton in New York has receded 1-16 cent per lb., say, to 8 9-16 cents; while Futures for February are 10 points lower, at 8·34 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 38,000 bales, going against 48,000 bales in 1894, and 48,000 bales in 1893 on the corresponding day. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,530,000 bales, compared with 3,250,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market to-day only a small business has been reported, the feeling having been steady at a decline of Re 1 per candy. Exporters have bought 200 bales each of ready new Akola, at Rs. 217; Karanja, at Rs. 218; Khangaum, at Rs. 218; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 205; and they have contracted for 1,000 "Good" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 247; while the Mills have taken 500 ready new Karanja, at Rs. 218; 400 Khandwa, at Rs. 218; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 205-8; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 180; and Pachora, at Rs. 208 per candy, say, 3,200 bales in all.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small amount of business reported in both. Prices are unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1¼ anna in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs. 7-5-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,839	bales.
Wheat	8,515	cwts.
Linseed	2,316	"
Gingellyseed	11,006	"
Poppyseed	571	"
Groundnuts	541	"
Castorseed	10,847	"
Rice	1,680	"

FREIGHTS are steady; but with nothing doing, except that the Turbo (s) has berthed with about half cargo for Marseilles, at 9s., and Triest, at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1¾ to 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits; a moderate amount of the latter being reported placed, Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 1 25-32d was also done to a moderate extent, for near delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	1·46½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 106 1-8 for cash and Monday's settlement, and 105 11-16 for the January account; but declined to 106, and 105 7-16 in the three positions, respectively, at which rates left off.

SHARES.—But little has been done in this market to-day, and the few changes that have taken place are chiefly in sellers' favour. In Mill Scrip, Alliance are Rs. 10 higher, with Lukhmidas and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 5 each; and Oriental, Rs. 5 lower. Volkart Press are Rs. 10 higher; and Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 2 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	76,000	bales.
" " " Surats	8,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	58,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	923,000	"
" " Surats	28,000	"

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	8,221	2,444	65	10,730
Total for 20 weeks	8,821	2,644	75	11,540
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	627	212	1	840
Per mile of Ry do.	36	13	......	49
Total to corresponding date do.	7,263	4,235	49	11,547

Increase for the week	Rs.	30
Do. to date	"	7

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 23rd November, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,81,795	6,53,525	5,272	8,40,592
Corresponding week last year, Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	6,66,891

Increase ... Rs. 1,73,701

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREED—November 25, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev F W Breed, C M S, of a daughter.

CHAMNEY—November 20, at Addabari, Assam, the wife of M Chamney, of a daughter.

LONG—November 25, at Nowshera, the wife of Herbert William Long, Military Works Department, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—November 26, at 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H E Mackenzie, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

PRESSEY—November 19, at Guntok, Sikkim, the wife of Capt A Pressey, 4th P A V Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

RICKER—November 17, at Budaon, N-W P, the wife of C J C Ricker, Bengal Opium Agency, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REILLY—MAYER—November 25, at All Saints' Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev F J Clarke, Mr Frank Reilly, P W D to Zoe, third daughter of Mr Julius Mayer, of Konstanz Germany.

DEATHS.

BUCKLAND—At No 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta, Rober Melville Arnold, third son of G W F and C H Buckland aged 13 months.

DAWE—November 24, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, William Henry Dawe, late Deputy Collector, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

THE school of adversity is teaching large classes in England a bitter but, we may hope, not altogether unprofitable lesson. The truth is being dimly discerned that the currency is one that does not only affect distant and outlandish countries like America and India. There is evidence of a great change in the trend of opinion which cannot fail to make itself practically felt in the not very distant future. When all is said agriculture is unquestionably Great Britain's most important industry; it produces the largest outturn, and supports by far the largest proportion of the population. The agricultural interest is so heavily hit by the overwhelming competition of the silver-using countries that in many countries the land is rapidly going out of cultivation. Farmers in great numbers are throwing up their farms, and landholders are dismayed to find that none can be found to take their place. A landowner in Kent sends to the *Times* a sample of the "notices to quit," which are now being served upon him and others by good tenants who, like their fathers before them, had done well until the present disastrous collapse of prices. The particular tenant, whose letter is published, expresses extreme regret at having to leave his old home. He lost £1,000 in the present year, though his rent was moderate, and it is his duty to his children to stop before he has lost everything in the endeavour to compete with the ruinous prices now prevailing. The landowner writes:—"If such men are obliged to give up, no landlord will be able to continue the hop cultivation in the district, which requires too large a capital for any but a moderate holding. There will be nothing to be done but to lay the land down in grass and displace an enormous population, now supported by the hop traffic." He not unreasonably asks whether that will be for the good of the country and whether it can extend without disaster. The talk about light railways, reduced rates, and the like, he dismisses as quite delusive, comparing such palliatives to tonics given to a man who is bleeding to death. If prices cannot be improved, "agriculture in England is doomed, and that speedily." The writer [illegible]ined to envy the Irish landlord; he wou[illegible]ngly take the chance of a shot now and then if he could feel that his tenants were wedded to the soil and that there was no risk of his being called upon to take up every acre of his property. That communication does not give an exaggerated view of the state of things in the county in question. The freehold of good land within thirty miles of London has changed hands in Kent at £6 an acre.

If we turn to other counties, it is the same story. In Nottinghamshire a farmhouse and lands, which twenty years ago found ready sale for £10,000, were the other day put up in thirteen lots to tempt buyers. The whole of the lots were sold and yielded a total not much exceeding £3,000. Mr. R. H. Rew, Assistant Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, gives a summary of his official inquiry in Norfolk. A positive gloom has settled over the face of the county. Old families are gone, old houses empty or let to strangers; old acres are abandoned or are in the occupation of new men at low rents. Many landowners have been ruined by reductions ranging from twenty to forty per cent., which leave no margin to meet heavy charges. These wholesale reductions of rent have not saved the tenants, many of the best of whom are giving or have given notice, and refuse to stay on any terms. So many of the best farmers have been ruined, that the rest, dreading the same fate, are resolved to clear out, for they have no hope for the future. The labourer, never very prosperous, is in a worse plight than ever, with employment diminishing and his scanty wages decreasing. The fall in prices and bad seasons have in the last two years aggravated a situation already bad, and carried widespread ruin over the county. In Lincolnshire two firms of land agents have three hundred farms on their books waiting for tenants who do not come. In Suffolk, a full fourth of the acreage, has fallen out of cultivation, and is relapsing into waste and moor. The *Midland Counties Gazette* has compiled statistics of its advertisements of agricultural land for which tenants or purchasers are wanted. The number never exceeded sixty or seventy until recently, even in the seasons when tenancies usually terminate. But in the second week of July last, the number rose to ninety-two, representing 27,376 acres. At the end of August, the farms to be let and sold numbered two hundred and fifty-six, with a total of 54,366 acres. That journal states that never were there so many farms for which tenants or buyers were wanted. Many landowners with their lands practically untenanted are desirous of selling, but cannot find buyers. What this state of things really means is shown by the continuous and rapid increase in the number of failures among farmers throughout England in the last few years. In 1891 there were 304 insolvents, their liabilities amounting to £340,000. In 1892 the failures were 383, the liabilities being £462,000. In 1893 failures were 523, liabilities £678,000. In 1894, 518 farmers came to grief, their liabilities being £773,000. The present year will show even more disastrous results.

The depression that is making such havoc among the farming-class and bringing the landowners to ruin, is speedily depopulating the rural districts and adding to the number of the unemp[illegible] the great towns. Mr. I. Barr Robe[illegible]s that the fall in prices which h[illegible]itous to agriculturists has [illegible]arked in other directions[illegible]tables prove that the aver[illegible] leading commodities [illegible]n 1867 and 1877 than[illegible]ts. For purposes of [illegible]mber of 100 is taken to represent the average price of agricultural and other leading commodities in 1867. The great fall in wheat began in 1884, but even in 1891 it stood at 68, while the forty-five commodities were at 72. Barley and oats have not deviated much from the prices of other commodities, but this has not been the case in recent years with wheat, which fell in 1894 to 41, while commodities generally were at 63, and oats at 66. Mr. Robertson adduces these figures to show that the growers of barley and oats have no complaint to make of which the average industries of the country cannot equally complain, and that they are as well—or as ill—off as they can expect to be under the present system of currency:—"The average price of the forty-five commodities which stood in 1894 at 63, that is a fall of 37 per cent., indicates the fall which is due almost entirely to the increase of the purchasing power of gold, so that any material improvement which the growers of barley and wheat have a right to expect, must come from a rise in general prices." The phenomenal fall in the price of wheat is due to exceptional circumstances, but the troubles and disasters of the agricultural community, Mr. Robertson ascribes to the gold currency from which all alike are suffering. It is easy to understand how under such circumstances, while the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture have included currency reform in the programme of urgent measures requiring legislation, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should decline to hear an address from the Hon'ble George Peel, the Secretary of the Gold Standard Association, in defence of the existing currency system. In this connection the following sentences culled from a very instructive article in the *Times* of October 31, on our commercial interest in the Far East, are full of suggestion:—"While ninety-three spinning companies in Lancashire were working at a loss, the cotton mills of Japan were paying in 1894 dividends of 16 to 20 per cent., and even more. These are results which may well provoke jealousy and apprehension among European manufacturers and importers of cotton goods, and, though not in the same degree, similar results may already be noted in connection with many other branches of industry. Readymade clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, umbrellas, paper of every quality, beer, matches, are all represented by annually diminishing figures in the import column of Japanese trade returns, while the corresponding figures in the export column are rising every year."

MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF, that strong minded political lady who expresses her views in generally unmistakeable language, has been giving to the world her opinions on the Armenian question through the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*. His sublime Majesty's triumph, she asserts, means the continuation of outrages and massacres—in one word, a condition of existence where existence becomes impossible. Anarchy is infectious. It needs all the power of disciplined Russia to resist the contamination of such foul neighbourhood among our own population in the Caucasus. Political panic is not a healthy atmosphere—it upsets the nerves of contiguous nations. The object to be kept in view in dealing with Turkey, Madame Novikoff decares, is to preserve intact the territorial *status quo*, especially the nominal authority of the Sultan in Constantinople, while remodelling entirely the administration by substituting local autonomies under the ægis of a European commission throughout all his subject provinces. The English policy of coercion at Constantinople endangers the first without securing the last object of European diplomacy. The true policy, Madame Novikoff declares to be the toleration of the Sultan's presence at Constantinople, but at the same time to apply the only effective method of coercion possible in the shape of a military occupation of the provinces whose populations are cutting each other's throats. Of course, England has not sufficient men, else she would suggest that they do it. But she has an original plan, which is briefly, that Bulgaria shall occupy, and administer with European sanction, the province of Macedonia; France, again to occupy Lebanon; but Russia and Russia alone, she exclaims, has the means ready to hand for the pacification of Armenia. To her mind, if Lord Salisbury and the Powers were to put aside their jealousies and ask Russia to send an army of occupation to Erzeroum and Trebizonde, it would promptly restore order in Armenia, and teach the Kurds to respect the will of Europe. No doubt whatever, but Lord Salisbury is not likely to ask Russia to do anything of the sort, and Madame Navikoff, on behalf of Russia, disclaims any desire to make the first move, "to bill the cost," as she is pleased to express it. Waxing eloquent in her peroration, the remarkable lady declares that so long as the Powers only issue protocole and extort *Irades*, nothing will change for the better; but the day on which a European regiment occupies a Turkish province the scene will change as by magic. The Sultan, she continues, at least knows when the Powers mean business, and until you can show him that it is business you mean, and not mere babble, Mr. Gladstone should amend his phrase. For the Sultan, if "given by God to be a curse to mankind," is maintained as such in his evil domination by the jealousy with which England regards Russia. Perhaps!

THE United States are full of men who have no regard for tradition of any kind. They "would speak disrespectfully of the Equator." They shoot foxes. One of them writes in *Industry*, a very ably conducted scientific journal of San Francisco, anent choke-bore guns: "This might have lasted for a century, and is firmly believed by nine-tenths of the people, that is, that the scattering of a shot gun could be controlled by contracting the bore at the muzzle." He goes on to say that having made the experiment of boring a gun barrel in various ways he found a parallel bore by far the best. The choke-bore was worse than a flaring one, just as logical inference would point out. Jamming the shot together just as it leaves, the gun is not likely to prevent scattering. Another writer says that the invention of the choke-bore was a proof that at the time wads were not understood. A wad is a piston intended to be gas tight and to communicate the force of an explosion to the shot until it leaves the muzzle of the gun, without letting gas accumulate in the charge of shot. If this accumulation took place its expansion would give part of the charges a lateral or spreading movement. This may be observed by the change of "pattern" caused by putting the wad above the shot or by wadding with rag or paper—or a wisp of dry grass, as is the custom among the Bedouins. A properly fitting wad of the required density to prevent leakage of gas cannot be blown through a choked or contracted muzzle without unnecessary waste of force, not to speak of the lateral disturbance of the charge. The choke-bore was, in all probability, suggested by the muzzle of the blunderbuss, a cross breed between a gun and a pistol, with a muzzle like the lower end of Mr. Enery Awkin's trousers. Loaded with a handful of gunpowder and plenty of slugs, it was expected to hit a haystack all over at short range in the most inexperienced hands. No one seems to have thought of sawing off the bell mouth and trying the effect of the change with the ordinary charge of powder and shot. It was always believed that the expanded muzzle had a spreading effect, and finally it was assumed that a contracted muzzle counteracted this tendency. This is something like the belief that pulling a horse's head when he stumbles will prevent him from falling. What do our local Nimrods say of the choke-bore?

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation is to be held, to-day, to receive the report of the representative Select Committee to which the examination of the credentials of the applicants for the vacant auditorship was referred. By a process of careful elimination, the Committee unanimously selected from the thirty-three candidates the names of three gentlemen, and by a further use of the same process decided to recommend Mr. Adam Smith as the best man of the three. The choice is certainly a good one, seeing that Mr. Smith has had for more than a quarter-of-a-century experience of public accounts in the service of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, both in the finance and the Military Accounts Departments. It might be supposed that under these circumstances the recommendations of the Committee would meet with unhesitating acceptance, but it is rumoured that some members of the Corporation are determined to do their best to secure the appointment of certain gentlemen who have been industriously aided in their candidature by the system known as "log rolling." There will be grave disappointment on the part of the thinking public if the Corporation allow the claims of nepotism and personal friendship to override those of public duty, by making the appointment one of mere favouritism. We are persuaded, however, that, notwithstanding the unavoidable absence of the leader of the majority of the House, members of the Corporation will rise above considerations of this kind, and will show their sense of responsibility to and justice towards the ratepayers by accepting the verdict of their own committee and appointing the man who they declare to be best suited for the place.

WE hear that a strong protest has been sent home, by the Bombay Bar, to the Secretary of State, against the displacement of Mr. Starling and the appointment of Mr. Strachey in his stead to the Bench of the High Court. Another protest to the same effect has been signed by a large number of solicitors and sent home by the same mail.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 22nd instat, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Thursday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

ONE of the three selected candidates for the vacant post of Municipal Auditor is Mr. J. S. Burn (Bank of Bombay), and not Mr. C. H. Byrne, who was not an applicant.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* learns that Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, will return to Bombay in a short time.

IN accordance with a telegram received from his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, on Saturday evening, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Prison, has postponed the execution of the capital sentence passed on Fonseca, to the morning of the 5th instant, when, it is stated, he will be duly executed.

YET another attempt to wreck a train was made at the end of last week. The driver of a train on the South Indian Railway perceived a large boulder on the rails between the stations of Tiruparankundram and Tirumangalam (Madura District.) He stopped the train and had the stone carried away. A formal complaint was lodged with the Police at the latter station.

THE new number of "The North American Review" will contain an important article by Mr. Austin Corbie, on "Quick Transit between New York and London." The writer alleges that the route from Milford Haven to Fort Pond Bay is the safest, swiftest, and freest from fogs, and that it possesses the best harbourage.—In the same number Miss Mary Anderson will give some interesting particulars of her early years, in a paper called "The Girlhood of an Actress."

THERE ought (says Mr Labouchere in *Truth*) to be some understanding as to the reproduction of photographs of ladies by illustrated newspapers, and in no case should they be reproduced without consent. I observed an advertisement last week in the *Morning Post*, in which a newspaper apologises for having reproduced a photograph of Viscountess Parker without her permission, which, it seems, was all the more distasteful to her as she had just lost her husband.

A BOLD man is Mr. Arthur Lynch. He has written a book (to be published by Mr. Dobell) in which he selects a number of distinguished living persons for treatment as "human documents." Interesting though these distinguished persons are in themselves, they are, if we understand the author, to be treated in their relation to special "functions within our civilization." They are to be measured and ticketted in their "physical," "emotional," and "intellectual" characters, and, as it were, pigeon-holed in accordance with their respective kinds of significance in the scheme of things. Sara Bernhardt is to be weighed, measured, and labelled in Mr. Lynch's scientific manner. But as the divine Sara once was thin, and is now stout, she may possibly object to Mr. Lynch's "analysis" of physical qualities." "The author's endeavour has been to give a tangible, convincing, intellectual grasp of the motives and capacities of the men and women with whom he deals." Touchy subjects might flare up at Mr. Lynch's calculation of their "motives" and "intellectual calibre." But the Prince of Wales, who heads the list may be trusted to submit to his measuring with philosophic calm. Mr John Burns is sure to take it easy. And Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Stead have been pretty well hardened in the best of schools. It is when he comes to the philosophers that Mr. Lynch will have need for all his tact. Mr. Herbert Spencer is to be put through his paces. But there are critics, not a few, who aver that the Spencerian philosophy is dead and gone—in other words, that its author no longer "represents" (to borrow Mr. Lynch's phraseology) and "particular function within our civilization." Other critics there are, and they are the more numerous class, who hold that Mr. Spencer, "the most comprehensive intellect since Aristotle," "functions" in the social organism as powerfully as ever. The remaining "documents" are Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Kaiser Wilhelm, Mr. Tom Mann, Zola, Mr. R. Kipling, Miss Ada Rehan, Professor Bain, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Roberts. Where is Mr. Gladstone, "the physical qualities, the emotional temperament, and the intellectual calibre" of whom have enabled their possessor to "function within our civilization" in sundry marvelous ways during the last sixty years?

THE London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* hears on undoubtedly good authority that the Mikado will, in the early spring of next year, pay a visit to England. The Mikado is very fond of ostentatious display, and he will be accompanied on his journey by a large fleet of war vessels. The arrangements for his reception are being made, and in the draft programme, which will be submitted for her Majesty's approval at least a couple of military displays figure. A grand reception will be held at the Mansion-House in the Imperial visitor's honour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION STILL HANGS FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.

Her Majesty's ship Dryad, which has been told off as the extra guardship for the British Embassy, is at the entrance of the Dardanelles, awaiting the Sultan's Firman granting permission to move up.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

FURTHER FRIGHTFUL MASSACRES AND ATROCITIES.

Nov. 30.

The situation in Turkey is again very critical.

The Sultan disregards the repeated counsels of the Porte to admit additional vessels to the Bosphorus as guardships to the Embassies, and her Majesty's ship Dryad has left the entrance to the Dardanelles and rejoined the British Squadron at Salonica.

In the meantime fresh massacres of Christians have taken place at Aintab.

The Kurds and Hamidieh Cavalry (a militia commanded by tribal leaders and associated with the regular army) are raiding the entire Province of Van, and committing horrible atrocities.

The entire population of the village of Jurtalon numbering upwards of two hundred souls, have been killed.

THE MEKONG QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Advices have been received stating that the French have established an observation post, sixty miles from Mongsin.

The negotiations between France and Great Britain regarding the Mekong question are at present at a standstill.

A FRENCH GARRISON DISLODGED.

Nov. 30, MIDNIGHT.

Reuter learns that a Chinese force in Yunnan has dislodged the French Garrison, which had been established at Muangu, but the reason for the act is unknown.

GERMANY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

All the Socialist Committees of the Reichstag have been closed on the ground that they endanger the public order.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 30.

Baron de Gaertner-Griebenow, at present German Consul-General in Calcutta, will probably be appointed German Minister at Teheran.

FRENCH APPOINTMENTS IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

M. Laroche, the Prefect of Haute Garonne, has been appointed Resident-General of Madagascar, and M. Bourde, an official from Tunis, has been appointed Secretary-General of Madagascar.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Advices from Madagascar state that an anti-European mob attacked the Quaker's mission station at Arivonimano on the 22nd November, and massacred and mutilated Mr. Johnson, the missionary, his wife, and child.

Further attacks on the other mission stations are feared.

JAPAN AND COREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that a Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Seoul, it was decided that the Japanese should evacuate the Corea, with the exception of two companies at Seoul, and two at Gensan and Fusan for the present.

OBITUARY.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.

The death is announced of Count Taaffe, the celebrated Austrian statesman.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 22nd November, left here, for Bombay, at 10 a.m., this morning.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 1.

Yesterday, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, with the Hon. Miss Bruce, visited Seringapatam. The party was accompanied by his Excellency's Staff, the Dewan, Colonel Campbell, and a few others. The original programme was altered owing to the late departure of the Viceroy from Mysore. In driving from Mysore, the party reached the village of Gangam, and drove to the gumbuz, or the tombs where Tippu Sultan Hyder Ali and his mother are buried. At the entrance the Viceroy was presented with an address of welcome by Moulvies in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. After looking round the gumbuz and the European cemetery, the party drove to the Daria-Dowlat Baugh, where they had tea. After this they went to the flag-staff baston, whence good view of the country, for 100 miles around, could be seen. When passing through the Municipal Arch. School, the children sang a song of welcome. After this the party drove through and visited the dungeon gateway, where Tippu Sultan fell, and other places of interest, returning from Mysore late at night.

Lord Fincastle, who went out with Mr. Theobald, returned in the evening and said he met the rogue elephant, and had several shots at him, but of no effect. The party that went after big game with Colonel Grant succeeded in bagging a tiger, measuring 9 feet, which fell to Mr. McMann's gun.

The Viceregal party leaves Mysore at 12-30 p.m., to-day, dine in the train at Bangalore, and proceed on tour.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 1.

His Excellency Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by his staff, arrived here this afternoon. His Excellency's arrival being private, only General Nairne, with his Staff, and General Blundell, were present on the platform. Alighting from the saloon carriage, his Excellency drove straight to Magdala House, accompanied by General Nairne.

To-morrow, his Excellency will hold field days near Dizbi, and afterwards inspect the barracks at Kirkee, and breakfast at the R. A. Mess.

LATER.

Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, is unwell, and, therefore, to-morrow's field days and manœuvres are postponed for a day or two.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 1.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona Cantonment and City was held, this evening, at Mecca Musjid, to consider what attitude the Mussalmans of the Deccan should assume in connection with the Congress and the Social Conference. As regards the Congress it was unanimously resolved that the Mussalmans of the Deccan should not join a political movement, such as that of the Congress—Firstly, as it does not represent the various important races of India; secondly, as it wants to a certain extent that honesty of purpose which makes truly national and the movement a popular one; thirdly, as it does not deal with the present need of India; fourthly, as it is not important enough to grasp the subjects it purposes to deal with in their various phases; and, fifthly, as the Mussalmans of the Deccan have full confidence in the integrity of the British Government, who have and are possibly doing enough to develop the resources of India, and raise its people to the rank of civilized nations. As regards the Social Conference it was unanimously resolved to record that in the face of the teaching of the Koran it is altogether needless for the Mussalmans to join any purely sectional conference, for Islam is a perfect exponent of social emancipation and human progress in all its aspects.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Suez, for Bombay, on the 28th ultimo.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT GIRGAUM.

TWO PARSEE LADIES KILLED.

A MOST painful catastrophe occurred at Thakordwar on Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, when a portion of a house, belonging to Mr. Bejonji Palonji Balliwala, suddenly collapsed, burying under the *debris* two Parsee ladies and a girl. The report of the collapse spread like wild-fire, and in a short time a large crowd of Parsees and Hindus collected in the locality. At first no body knew whether any person or persons were buried under the debris, but on inquiry it was stated that at least three persons had met with that fate. The news was conveyed to Inspector Wilson, who promptly arrived, with a number of policemen, and his first care was to bring down safely those persons who were left behind on the second floor. Telephonic messages were sent to the Fire-Brigade stations, and in a short time a number of Lascars arrived on the scene with Fire-escapes, which, however, were of no avail, all the tenants having been brought down safely before their arrival. The police with the assistance of some on-lookers, who came forward willingly to assist, promptly began the work of rescue. After a few minutes' labour they succeeded in getting at Bai Maneckbai, who was groaning and breathing with great difficulty. She was almost suffocated, and the injuries to her body were terrible. Life was not yet extinct, and so she was placed in a victoria for removal to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, but she died on the way. The body was, therefore, removed to the morgue. Next they succeded in rescuing Dosibai, who when extricated was found still breathing, and was immediately placed in a victoria, and despatched to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where her injuries were promptly attended to, but she expired in twenty minutes after admission. The girl, Aimai, who was extricated about the same time, was also removed to the hospital, where her wounds were dressed. Bai Dosibai's injuries were most terrible of all. Besides the fracture of the skull, both her arms and legs were broken, and there was a nasty cut on the jaws. The whole scene was most heart-rending. When Dosibai was recovered, the piteous sobs and cries of her relations, coupled with her cries of agony of pain, touched every heart, and even strangers, who had gathered round, felt the position keenly. Maneckbai had her skull fractured, besides other bodily injuries. Aimai, who is only nine years of age, has survived her injuries. There is a terrible wound on her left eye-brow, which will very likely leave a perpetual mark on her face. Bai Ratanbai and her daughter Dhunbai Choksy, who lived on the third floor of the house, and who had gone up to the fourth floor at the time the building collapsed, had also a fall, but fortunately their fall was providentially checked on the third floor, and they escaped with slight injuries. They have taken shelter in a neighbouring house.

The collasped building is situated near the Panday's Parsee Dharamsalla (sanitarium) at Thakordwar. It is divided into two parts, the first being owned by Mr. Bejonji Pallonjee Balliwalla, and the second by Mr. Ardeshir Rustamji Kapadia. There was a large number of tenants in the house, and it is a miracle that only two persons were killed. The portion of the house, owned by Mr. Kapadia, was in a very dilapidated condition, and this being known to the Municipal authorities, the owner was served with a notice from the Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur Murzban, to pull down the wall or to repair it. Accordingly, a number of masons and labourers had been engaged in repairing it for nearly a month. The old wall was pulled down and the new one was being constructed. Everything went well until Saturday afternoon, when the wall of the other portion of the house, owned by Balliwalla, which was not under repair, collapsed on account of its losing the support of the adjoining wall. Dosibai, widow of the late Mr. Jeewanji Todiwalla, and her daughter, Aimai, were on the fourth floor, while Mrs. Maneckbai Ardeshir Nalasheth, aged fifty-five years, who was living in the adjoining house, had come to see Dosibai and her daughter, who were not tenants, but had been there to see their relations. Dosibai who was forty-three years of age, and her daughter Aimai, lived at Khambatta Lane, Khetwady, but they were invited by the former's mother, who lived in the ill-fated house, because there was to be a wedding in their family in a day or two, and the feativities preliminary to the marriage began on Saturday. Dosibai was talking to a Parsee priest, when the sad incident happened, but curiously enough the priest escaped. There were about forty or fifty other tenants in the house at the time, but fortunately they were all in the front part of the house, which is quite unimpaired. Some say that the two unfortunate victims were seated on a box in the cook-room at the time the wall came down, which was accompanied with a terrific crash, whilst others say that they were standing at a window.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Municipality, visited the place, and gave the necessary instructions for the pulling down of the wall which was in danger. The work was begun, but as it was not completed before darkness, it was postponed till yesterday morning, when it was again resumed. The rooms of the house are locked, the tenants being obliged to vacate it. The house formerly belonged to Mr. Dossabhoy Mistry, and was recently purchased by the present owners for Rs. 23,000. They were quite ignorant when they bought it of its unsafe condition. In the evening the bodies were removed from the morgue to Khetwady, where an inquest was held by the coroner, Mr. Turner. After evidence of identification had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next at Thakordwar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 30.

10 p.m.	76·7

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	75·0
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·0

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

THE telegraph will have given you an indication of the statesmanlike and reassuring speech delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet last Saturday. When I wrote a week ago a gloomy feeling pervaded the whole of Europe, and there was scarcely a Stock Exchange which did not reflect the prevailing sentiment of alarm. On Saturday morning the public anxiety became still further intensified, and the effect in the London Market as elsewhere was to cause an utter collapse of securities in Capel Court; indeed, so bad a day has not been experienced in the city for a long time. Matters might, however, have been worse, if the fuss connected with the Lord Mayor's procession had not made the carrying on of business extremely difficult, and prevented many operators from putting in an appearance. Moreover, as the morning wore on, a less desponding view of the situation, political and financial, came to be taken, and a certain recovery manifested itself before the brokers and their clients homeward plod their weary way. The cloud that overspread the West—we have not yet heard whether it extended to the East—black as it was, disappeared as if by magic after the Prime Minister's utterances in the city, and although the future of the Turkish question is still a matter of uncertainty, all real anxiety has been removed by Lord Salisbury's information as to the existence of an *entente cordiale* amongst all the great Powers. People are so delighted at finding the European countries all of one mind with reference to the perversity of the Porte, that no one has thought of asking how it was that the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord President of the Council, and Mr. George Curzon, as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, frightened the world by their pessimistic speeches. There can be little doubt that their despondent remarks on the Turkish imbroglio, and particularly those of Mr. Curzon, had no small share in creating the scare which culminated in the panic of Saturday. Unless we agree with the *Times* that Lord Salisbury's treatment of the Chinese question betrayed an inadequate appreciation of the march of events in the Far East—a treatment for which he receives almost extravagant praise from the Liberal Press—there is only one defect in the speech. It contains no rebuke of his colleague, the Duke of Devonshire, and of his subordinate, Mr. Curzon, for their unaccountable indiscretion. Perhaps this was too much to expect; but some apology is almost needed for the perturbation caused by the ill-considered words referred to. There has been something more than a suggestion emanating, I believe, from foreign sources, that Sir Philip Currie is under a cloud, and that he had been recalled to receive, if I may use the expression, a wigging from his chief. I myself know a person—not an Englishman—who so lately as Saturday, even whilst Lord Salisbury was speaking, was circulating a story to the effect that there had had been a "fearful row" between the Prime Minister and our able Ambassador at Constantinople. An individual of that sort is not likely to have his opinions changed by anything an English Prime Minister may say, but to the majority of people Lord Salisbury's unstinted recognition of the "judgment, skill, and tenacious labour" of Sir Philip Currie will be sufficient to discredit the mischievous rumours in question. The head of the Unionist Government has distinctly enhanced his reputation as Foreign Minister by his speech of the 9th instant, and if he continues to pursue the same policy, he will, so far as present appearances go, be as heartily supported by his opponents as by his friends. Without detracting in any way from the credit that is his due, it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury has opportunities denied to his two immediate predecessors. I have, no doubt, that when Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley look back to their sojourn in St. James's Park, they wish they could have had the support of a majority of 150. But Lord Salisbury's strength does not consist merely in his big battalions at Westminster. At present he has the entire nation at his back, and if he is prudent he will retain this advantage for putting aside politicians of the type of Mr. Labouchere. The Liberal Party is in these days rather shy of criticising a strong foreign policy, and they will not be anxious to oppose the Imperialist tendencies now so predominant in this country.

In domestic politics next to the exclusion of Mr. T. M. Healy, from the Irish Parliamentary parties, the event of the week, at least for Anglo-Indians, has been the dinner given the night before last at the Hotel Metropole to Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., the new M. P. for North-East Bethnal Green. It was a very successful affair, and must have proved in every way satisfactory to Mr. Bhownaggree. The widely representative character and brilliance of the assembly, the warmth of personal friendship and enthusiasm with which Mr. Bhownaggree was received, and the earnestness and deep sense of responsibility shown by himself in the proceedings of the evening hardly left anything to be desired. Sir William Hunter, in his admirable speech, seemed, perhaps, a little too anxious to say smooth things of everybody, but he struck the keynote of the demonstration, and it might well serve Mr. Bhownaggree as the *Vade Mecum* of his political career. It was a speech on the basis of which all parties in India might possibly unite in support of Mr. Bhownaggree if he intends to follow, as those who know him best say he does, the programme it indicates. In his reply Mr. Bhownaggree was complete master of himself, speaking with deliberation and dignity, and deeply impressing the audience by his evident earnestness. He is rapidly improving in his powers of oratorical expression, and a little more practice ought to make him a very effective speaker. The Chairman, Lord Harris, in his speech eulogised the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in the highest terms, and said it was a striking proof of the insight into character possessed by his Highness that the man he had selected as one of his most responsible and confidential advisers was "the second of the two first Parsee gentlemen who had been elected by English constituencies as members of the British Parliament." Sir Theodore Hope, who replied to the toast of "The Indian Services," proposed by the Earl of Jersey, equally gratified many old Bombayites present by recalling to memory the services to the Bhavnagar State of Mr. Bhownaggree's father, whose unswerving loyalty to the State, perfect integrity of character, diplomatic skill, and tact were beyond all praise, and would in these days have secured the widest recognition. In his time the good men did was done comparatively in the dark. Older residents in Bombay will remember that Sir Theodore was associated with the late Mr. Bhownaggree in settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State. Dinner began sharp at eight, and when at 11-30 some of the speeches were beginning to become rather soporific, Sir Lepel Griffin rapidly revived the audience by a vivacious and epigrammatic *impromptu* in proposing "the visitors." His speech was really a spontaneous glorification of Sir Edwin Arnold, as the author of *The Light of Asia*, of Sir W. W. Hunter of his eloquent writings on India, and of that distinguished old Bombayite, Sir George Birdwood, for his sympathetic advocacy of the indigenous arts and general traditionary culture of India, and for the courage with which he had attacked and routed the anti-opium faddists and other "cranks and humbugs." With this outburst the bold Sir Lepel sat down without so much as giving the name of the gentleman down on the printed *menu* to reply to the toast. There was an awkward pause, when Sir Lepel rose, and with characteristic nonchalance observed that the name of the gentleman who had to reply was Mr. F. Gorell Barnes, M.P., whereon Mr. Barnes, who is Sir Roper Lethbridge's son-in-law, rose, and with his response a very agreeable reunion came to a close about midnight.

In referring to the agitation formerly promoted by Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett jointly, and now festered by the last named gentleman single-handed. I have on more than one occasion ventured to say that the members of Northern Chambers of Commerce, who are constantly urging the necessity for a line from Burma to Yunnan via Szumao, would deserve more sympathy if they put their hands in their own pocket instead of expecting that this great undertaking should be carried out at the expense of the people of India. I am glad to observe that this view of the matter is at last beginning to weigh with some people in this country. For instance, the *Homeward Mail*, which has always been friendly to Mr. Hallett, uses these remarks in its last issue:—"We cannot say that the railway project has ever been spiritedly pushed by the commercial men who have professed so keen an interest in it." Your contemporary thinks, as others think, that if there had been any earnestness about the demand, money would have been found for a preliminary survey, and other requisite steps taken. "The Foreign Office may very well say that if the commercial classes believe in the project, they might make some sacrifices or tender some guarantees that they were ready to pay for it." No; the interests of Lancashire are supreme, and everything must be done to assist the industry of that district at the expense of everybody, except those directly concerned. India must consent to accept more rigid factory regulations for the benefit of Lancashire mills; India must not impose a duty on cotton imports because it may injure Lancashire trade; India must embark on a gigantic railway scheme, mainly in order to increase Lancashire's prosperity. Mr. Hallett took a prominent, almost the leading, part in the selfish crusade to force burdensome restrictions on the Indian mill industry. How much better employed he would have been if he had confined himself to his own special work and to exhorting his Lancashire friends to rely less on Government help and more on themselves.

Nothing is known in Whitehall as to whether Sir Donald Stewart is to be re-appointed member of Council when his time expires on the 16th proximo. He is, I believe, willing to serve for another five years if asked—members can only now be re-appointed for that period—but his views respecting frontier affairs are rightly or wrongly supposed to be heterodox or, perhaps, I should say, out of date, and perhaps Lord George Hamilton may take advantage of the present opportunity to strengthen the Forward element in his Council. In a general way, Sir Donald Stewart's Governorship of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea does not interfere with his duties in Whitehall; but if it be true that the weekly meeting at Chelsea is by law held on the same day and at the same hour as the meeting of the Council of India, that may stand in the way of his reappointment. At any rate, it would be a plausible reason for shunting him, if it is desired to introduce new blood. I have heard Sir James Westland mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Bertram Currie, who ceases to be a member of the Council a few days earlier than Sir D. Stewart; but I do not think that Lord George has taken anyone into his secret, and as to the present Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, I thought that he had settled down in New Zealand before he was chosen to follow Sir David Barbour, because living in England did not agree with his health. Those who ought to know say that Sir Auckland Colvin (who, by the way, is giving evidence before the Welby Commission to-day) is not in the running, but if he intends to publish many more articles on frontier affairs similar to that appearing in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, Lord George might think it advisable to muzzle so formidable an opponent of his Chitral policy. Sir Henry Fowler, I am told, was not in favour of reducing the Council to its minimum under the Act of 1889, and it is conjectured that if he had remained in office someone would have already taken the place of Sir John Strachey. This to some extent agrees with what we learned when Sir John retired. In bidding him farewell on behalf of his colleagues, Sir H. Fowler said that it had been his intention to reappoint Sir J. Strachey, if his health had permitted him to continue in active work. If the vacancy caused by this retirement had been filled up the Council would now consist of 12 members. There were 15 when the Act I have referred to was passed, so that the particular piece of legislation which we owe to a Conservative Government has not been imperative. Although the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, as well as the Permanent Under-Secretary, can attend meetings of the Council, they are not allowed to take part in the proceedings or to vote.

Dr. G. B. Clark, the "stalwart" member for Caithness-shire, informs me that he is about to pay a visit to India, where he formerly resided for some time, and that he will embark at Marseilles next Thursday on the P. and O. steamer Caledonia. In politics Dr. Clark is well-known for his independence as an "item" of the Liberal party and for his stre[illegible] advocacy of the claims of the Crofter populat[illegible]n the Highlands. He will be accompanied [illegible] Indian tour by Mr. James Caldwell, Liberal member for Mid-Lanarkshire, and Dr. Donald MacGregor, late Crofter member for Inverness-shire. Mr. Caldwell at one period of his life practised in Glasgow as a lawyer, but forsook the legal profession for the more lucrative occupation of calico printing, succeeding his father as a partner in the campsie firm of Caldwell and Ritchie. He is now out of business, and devotes himself with characteristic Scottish tenacity to politics. When Mr. Gladstone embarked on his Home Rule campaign Mr Caldwell did not at first follow his leader, but the hon. gentleman has, as Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman would say, since found salvation and, like Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. W. S. Caine and one or two others, has lived down his temporary backsliding. Mr. Caldwell is a man of some culture, has been a lecturer in law, and occupies a seat on the Council of Glasgow University. He represented the Rollox division of his native city from 1886 to 1892, and in the latter year was defeated in another division, Tradeston, by a Liberal Unionist, Mr. Archibald Corbett. At a by-election in the spring of 1894 he was returned for Mid-Lanark against a Conservative and a Labour candidate, maintaining his position at the general election in July last. Dr. Donald MacGregor is the gentleman known to fame as the Crofter member who by his importunity made the lives of Sir William Harcourt and the then Secretary for Scotland a burden to those long-suffering ministers, and who a few weeks before the dissolution retired from Parliament in disgust, thereby enabling the Conservatives to gain a notable victory. Dr. Clark and his companions propose to put in an appearance at the National Congress. If the organizers of that body desire any instruction as to the best manner of getting up what is known at Westminster as "Scenes," they have only to apply to Dr. Macgregor.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Key, a well known lawyer, who had a great deal to do with the first generation of Indian barristers. His name was also familiar to the legal profession in India as elsewhere as the joint author of a work on "Precedence in Conveyancing," which reached a fourth edition so recently as last year. A brother of his was, if I am not mistaken, connected with a Bombay mercantile firm, and died in your city. Those of your readers who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will be interested in reading the following particulars, which I quote from the obituary notice in the *Times*:—"Mr. Key was a member of a Staffordshire family, which has produced several distinguished men. His father was Thomas Hewitt Key, F.R.S., the well-known Professor of Latin and Comparative Grammar in University College, London, and headmaster of University College School, whose Latin dictionary, left unpublished by the author, the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press published after his death. The late Mr. Key's half-uncle, Charles Aston Key, was the celebrated surgeon of that name, and a son of that gentleman became Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key. Richard Ironmonger Proward, the solicitor for the prosecution in the Warren Hasting's trial, was Mr. Key's maternal grandfather. Mr. Key was educated at University College School and University College, London, and, after entering at Lincoln's Inn, became a pupil of the late Mr. Jacob Waley, and also of the late Mr. Charles Davidson. After his call to the bar in 1856, Mr. Key worked for the latter gentleman, and took an important part in the preparation of several volumes of the second and third editions of his great work on "Conveyancing." He was 18 months ago appointed one of the six conveyancing counsel of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland mails of 15th November, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7-30 p.m., yesterday. She left Aden on Tuesday last at 10 a.m., and was expected here at 10 a.m. yesterday. She encountered fresh head winds and adverse current setting to the westward. After that the Thames met fine weather, and slight head sea at times. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr E C
Berthond, Mr C H
Bromfield, Mr F W
Boyd, Rev and Mrs
Beaumont, Mr
Craymer, Mrs and child
Davis, Mr and Mrs G C J and 2 children
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs
Ferry, Mrs G S
Gallagher, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr
Halles, Mrs H, 7 children and infant
Hicks, Mrs
Halles, Mrs J
Jones, Mr Leslie
Joyce, Mr A
Kincaird, Mr C A
Moore, Mr
Pim, Mr A W
Pegg, Rev and Mrs
Russell, Rev and Mrs
Stokes, Miss Marian
Stokes, Miss Ellen
Saunders, Mrs and infant
Smith, Mr Harry
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mr J S
Stockes, Mr L
Sinclair, Mr
Sinclair, Mr
Willimott, Mr
Wood, Mr
Zainish, Mrs J R

FROM BRINDISI.

Blennerhasset, Mr
Brownlow, Capt and Mrs
Brooks, Mr
Colville, Mr W
Copeland, Surg-Capt
Cadell, Mr P
Chrestien, Mr F
Dadachaye, Mr
Economias, Mr
Fraser, Mr Cuthbert
Horn, Mr and Mrs de
Harvey, Surg-Genl and Mrs
Ker, Mr
Lievre, Mr Le
Melitus, Mr
Martin, Surg-Col
Newton, Mr Chas
Owen, Lieut R
Thoburn, Bishop
Wyllie, Maj and Mrs
Young, Mr F G

FROM VENICE.

Anderson, Mr C and Mrs
Harley, Mr M
Halkett, Miss K
Orr, Mr E
Pulman, Mr J
Roberts, Mr C H and Mrs
Stevenson, Mrs
Simpson, Sir Ben
Williams, Capt and Mrs
Walton, Mr W
Watson, Genl Sir J and Miss
West, Capt J M
Woodburn, Miss

FROM ISMAILIA.

Chamberlain Mr
Hammond, Mr
Jones, Mr W
Nieman, Mr Gaster

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

THE Prime Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet last Saturday, made an important speech on the Armenian problem. The Queen, he said was the mistress of more Mahomedans than the Sultan of Turkey, and we should have been neglecting our duty if we allowed ourselves to appear as the partisans of one religion against the other. So long as the Ottoman Empire stood upright, it was only through the Sultan that any blessings they sought to confer on any of his subjects could be made real and permanent. If he would not give these reforms, constant misgovernment must lead the Government which followed it to its doom, and he was not exempt more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest on earth to ruin. The danger, if the Ottoman Empire fell, would be that the fire there lit should spread to other nations and involve all that is most powerful and civilised in Europe in a dangerous and calamitous contest. He was glad to say that he saw no prospect of any Power escaping from the treaty and trying to settle the matter in its own manner. He believed the Powers were thoroughly resolved to act together upon every thing that concerned the Ottoman Empire.

The Clyde engineer employers sat in close conference for several hours on Wednesday, with them being Sir Donald Currie, who has gone to Glasgow in the hope of helping on an agreement. The result of their deliberations was not made known, but as far as could be gathered, the prospects of a settlement seemed hopeful. A significant circumstance, which was duly noted by those interested, was that in course of the day iron warrants made a substantial rise, attaining the highest figure they have reached this month. That the men do not want any aid from the professional agitator class is shown by their rejection of the proffered services of Mr. T. Mann, on the ground that they are quite able to conduct their own affairs in their own way. Full returns of the number of men idle on the Clyde have not yet been made up, but it appears that the number was at first greatly over-stated. The rolls, so far as they have been yet completed, show that the number of engineers idle does not exceed 3,000, and that, including labourers, the total is not over 5,000.

A very serious accident occurred at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning to the express train which left King's Cross at 11-30 on Saturday night for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen. The express was passing through the station of St. Neots, 51½ miles north of London, when a broken rail threw one of the coaches in the middle of the train off the line. The latter portion of the train came into violent collison with a row of loaded coal waggons which were standing in the siding. The leading coach in this protion was completely wrecked, the coal waggons were overturned and smashed and the second passenger coach was overturned and greatly damaged. Two ladies, sisters—Miss O' Hara, of London, and Mrs MacGregor—who were travelling, the former to Edinbrough, and the latter to Ballater, were in the wrecked coach. When Miss O'Hara was extricated from the ruins, she was dead; and Mrs MacGregor was found to have sustained shocking injuries. Four other passengers were so severely injured that they could not proceed, and are now being attended to in the hospital; and the other passengers who were able to proceed were severely shaken and in other respects injured.

A severe gale which blew on Sunday night and Monday morning has left some sad records behind it. The Glasgow ship Highland Home, which was light, and in tow from Fleetwood to London, was lost with all hands on Sunday night on the Pembroke coast. The captain's wife and two children were also on board the ill-fated ship. The Greenock ship Lady Ruthven, which went ashore on Saturday near Amsterdam, went to pieces on Sunday. A schooner was seen off St. Abbs labouring heavily during the gale, and after a rain squall she suddenly disappeared. It is feared that she went down with all hands. At Buckhaven a schooner was wrecked, but the crew of five men were gallantly saved by the fishermen. Numerous other shipping casualties are reported. In the interior of the country considerable damage was done to buildings.

The heavy fall in South African mines, and other attendant disturbances on the Stock Exchange, caused great uneasiness in financial circles in the early part of the week. However, the tone of the London Stock Exchange improved on Wednesday. The settlement made more satisfactory progress than was anticipated, and no serious difficulties are now apprehended. Mines are being bought at the lower quotations now ruling.

An experiment was made in Glasgow early on Tuesday morning with a "horseless carriage"—an auto-car, the invention of Mr. George Johnston.

An explosion of a rather suspicious character took place on Monday night in a Motherwell public-house. The place was partially wrecked, and two men were injured.

Messages received from Constantinople contain statements by travellers descriptive of the horrors which have recently been perpetrated in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. One estimate places the number of people who were killed in the disturbances in Anatolia, presumably on both sides, at ten thousand. Fresh massacres accompanied by the pillaging of Armenian dwellings, have occurred in the vicinity of Angora and Palu, about fifty miles to the north of Diabekr, where about a thousand persons are said to have perished. In the region of Diabekr the bloodshed in the fighting which had been already reported appears to have been terrible. A large part of the town was also set on fire. The telegrams based on news from private sources distinctly imply that these horrors was perpetrated, seemingly without cause, by the Mussulmans; but the official dispatches received in Constantinople place the entire responsibility for the affair at Diabekr upon the Armenians, who, it is alleged, fired revolvers into the mosques while Mahomedans were at prayer, and thereafter burned the shops and houses in the Mahomedan quarter of the town. In the region of Zeitoun the situation is even more serious. It was announced last week that a battalion of Turkish troops was there surrounded by armed Armenians, and were in a position of the greatest danger. It is now announced that these Turkish troops have surrendered, and that the Armenians possess their arms, ammunition, barracks, and position of strength. Naval squadrons have been dispatched by the various Powers to the Levant.

No reply has yet been received from the King of Ashantee to the British ultimatum. Meanwhile preparations for an expedition to Kumassi are being actively carried on at Woolwich and Aldershot; and the steamer Angola which leaves Liverpool on Saturday (to-day), and which is due at Cape Coast Castle on the 6th of December, will take out officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and a large quantity of war-like stores. Orders have been sent to Sierra Leone for one of the West Indian regiments now stationed there to proceed to Cape Coast Castle.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. A. Fyers, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Thompson; Col. C. E. Newport; Canon Grey; Dr. J. C. Campbell; Lady Clarke; and Lady Gilzean-Read.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE heartiness with which after a lapse of eight years the festival of St. Andrew was celebrated twelve months ago at the Town Hall Banquet made it a foregone conclusion that the "gathering of the clans" would not again be neglected, and the unqualified cordiality, not to say enthusiasm, of last Saturday night's banquet at the Town Hall, renders the assurance that a St. Andrew's dinner will in future be regularly held in Bombay doubly sure. The honorary secretarial duties were last year discharged by Mr. A. Mair, but on this occasion he had the assistance of Mr. A. F. Ferguson, and these gentlemen left not a stone unturned to see to it that the Bombay sons of Caledonia should have every opportunity to fitly commemorate the day sacred to the memory of the patron saint of Scotland. They were assisted by a committee, consisting of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Dr. P. Peterson, Messrs. T. Fraser, John Marshall, W. Murray, W. Carron, and James Douglas—an executive which is to be heartily congratulated upon the completeness of the arrangements made for the comfort and enjoyment of the North Britishers and their friends, who sat down to the excellent repast provided under the careful supervision of Mr. Cronentin, of the Esplanade Hotel. The Hall was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with plants in pots, the organ platform and lower end of the room being also festooned with flags and tri-coloured drapery. More than a hundred gentlemen, including a few favoured Southerners, sat down to the banquet, over which the Honourable Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Subjoined is the dinner list:—

The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Farran, Colonel Stevens, R. A., Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Major R. S. Brown (Bombay Volunteer Rifles), Rev. T. H. Greig, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Dr. Weir, Health Officer of Bombay, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Dr. P. Peterson, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. John Marshall (Vice-Chairman), and Mr. James Douglas (Croupier), Capt. S. C. U. Smith, Capt. A. C. Clarke, Colonel Hilliard, Rev. R. MacOmish, Messrs. Alex. McKenzie, T. Harris, F. L. Wallace, E. B. Steard, M. Reid, A. G. Stephen, O. S. Pedraza, J. K. Moir, W. G. Page, P. Hurll, R. A. A. Jenkins, F. B. Peterkin, Alex. McLagan, J. Burn, R. Gilbert, W. R. Rae, J. Begbie, A. M. Ker, W. H. Beddy, J. Symington, A. F. Kidney, D. M. Inglis, G. Miller, E. Lovett, Charles Brown, J. Barclay, W. W. Wilson, J. T. Boyd, J. W. Ryan, J. Ferguson, W. J. M. Peebles, P. Merryweather, R. G. Nicoll, F. J. Robertson, W. Procter, M. Geddes, H. C. Macintyre, R. K. Hair, J. Leask, G. W. Gilchrist, F. N. Paton, Claude Ellis, Mon. Henriot, M. P. Baird, J. Black, F. H. Brown, A. Speakman, P. L. Wright, A. Cameron, E. H. Lawrence, D. Forbes, J. F. Ferneaux, F. M. Coleman, J. W. Campbell, A. H. Armstrong, J. Macdonald, A. G. B. Young, J. A. Douglas, R. Reeve, J. T. Murray, F. J. Rome, A. Mackay, G. C. Plinston, W. Murray, E. S. Luard, E. F. Nicholson, L. J. Robertson, G. Service, A. G. Watson, A. Brown, W. Carron, R. W. Playfair, A. Mair, T. A. Bland, A. F. Ferguson, W. J. Foulkes, T. Fraser, F. Bennett, T. Sharples, J. A. Jeffrey, E. Comber, R. H. Vincent, D. A. Purdie, J. M. Wilson, C. M. Ross, and A. K. Leslie.

Although there was not, as on the last occasion, any guest present in the Highland costume, the kilts were not missing, for two pipers of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry had travelled all the way from Cawnpore to stir up the hearts of the men of Scotland with the music of the pilbroch. Their performances intensely delighted the Caledonians, who frequently expressed their appreciation by applause, and occasionally by indulging in the peculiar war whoop which in the old days of clan rule was so often heard resounding through the hills and dales of the Highlands. To the uncultivated ear of the Southerner, however, the splendid performance of Scotch airs by the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles was more pleasing. During the evening telegrams conveying the fraternal greetings of "Brither Scots," assembled at similar functions in Madras, Calcutta, and elsewhere, were received, together with one from the officers of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. The frontispiece of the *menu* book was ingeniously designed by Mr. F. Noel Paton, and was quite one of the features of the function. It represented a Highland laddie, standing before a statue of St. Andrew, and drinking to his pious memory in the beverage beloved of the Scot; while at the back of the book a Highland scene was depicted. The *menu* was as follows:—

THE GRACE.

"Some hae meat an' canna eat,
An' some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat, an' we can eat,
An' sae the Lord be thankit."

A toothfu', wi' a bit snack.

KAILS AND BROTHS.

Het Indian-spiced Kail.—Broth frae a muckle Turtle.

Glesca' Punch.

FISH.

Slices o' Indian Saumon, cauld as ice.
Indian Haddies, smeekit.

A wee Donal o' Glenlivet.

FIRST COORSE.

Wee nickets o' Beef.
Quailyies, sma', but geyan tastie cookit.
Anither wee Donal.

HAME-MADE HAGGIS.

Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great Chieftain o' the puddin race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Painch tripe or thairm:
Weel are ye worthy o' a grace
As lang's my arm.

Freedom and Whiskey gang thegither.
Sae tak aff yer dram.

— SECOND COORSE. —

Roastit Bubbly Jock, wi' a slice o' Soo's leg sautit.
A bit o' a wee Lammie, wi' Mint Sauce.

Tatties biled an' champit; Bashed Neeps.
Biled Ingans, an' ither kinds o' gairden reets.

A moufu' for the staumack's sake.

Spurgie Girss, wi' Ream.
Sma' game Birdies, weel seasoned.

PUDDINS.

Puddin made o' a' kinds o' fruit.
Cauld frostit Cream.
St. Andrew Cakes.

Mity Kebbuck.
Crumps. Oat Cakes.

Nits, Aiples, Plooms, an' Sweeties, a' vera fine.
Wi' jist anither dram tae keep a' doon.

SCOTCH DRINK.

"Food fills the wame, an' keeps us livin';
Tho' life's a gift no worth receivin',
When heavy dragg'd wi' pine an' grievin';
But, oil'd by thee,
The wheels o' life gae doon hill scrievin',
Wi' rattlin glee."

The usual loyal toasts having been duly given the Honourable Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The next toast which I rise to propose is that of the Viceroy and the land we live in. When we last met in this Hall, Lord Elgin had been in office for only a few months. Since then a year has elapsed, and I venture to say that the high expectations which we then formed of his future career have been amply justified. Men have different ideals of what a Viceroy should be, but I notice that many of my friends agree in this that whatever other qualities a Viceroy possesses he should at all events ride to hounds. I do not share their view. I am no admirer of the horse, and maintain that the conditions of housekeeping are the conditions of sorrow. I go further and say that even to sit behind that stumbling, shying, unmannerly, expensive animal is imprudent, to ride him except for a livelihood is reckless in the highest degree. In this matter Lord Elgin approaches but does not, reach my ideal, but he possesses more positive qualities which appeal to every one of us. He is, I venture to say, one of the hardest workers in India; he shows that he takes a firm grasp of the difficult problems which he has to encounter every day; his speeches are marked by courage and common sense, and sure test of an able man, he is surrounded by able men. These, gentlemen, are qualities which we expect to find in Scotchmen, and we have not been disappointed in Lord Elgin. We wish him every success in the discharge of his high and arduous duties. (Cheers). And

FOR THE LAND WE LIVE IN

I love the land and the people, except that caste—they must be a special caste—who try to get run over in the street whenever they have the chance. (Laughter.) But I confess the longer I live in the country the less sure I am that I understand the people. Socially we do not seem to be coming closer together; our Hindoo friends will not come to us, and when we go to them, it is to a nautch party. I have often wondered how that form of entertainment arose. Some thinkers maintain that a new and splendid era of civilisation will arise in India from the union of Western ideas with the results of ancient Eastern thought. Such a union we see exemplified in the nautch party, and nowhere else so completely. The West contributes the blinding chandeliers, the staring carpet, the furniture of plush and gold; the East supplies the shuffling, shrieking nautch girls, the embarrassing rose-water and garlands and the execrable band. (Loud laughter.) In spite of the kindness, the courtesy, the hospitality of our hosts, the union can scarcely be considered satisfactory; it fails to draw the races together, and allows no real might into the minds of our hosts and their friends. Disappointed I turn to their literature. The literary activity of the Presidency is prodigious, as you may see from the quarterly catalogue published by Government; books on all sorts of subjects are found from the press, on astrology, palmistry, ritual, religion, books of poetry, moral tales, and novels. But, of course, most of them are in the vernaculars, and few of us can read them—it is so hard to do more than speak some bad Hindustani. Fortunately the compiler of the Government catalogue gives a short account of each book, and his summaries are very tantalising. What insight we might gain into native life if we could only read the story of Vidyaprabodh, for example, a gentle but weak-minded youth who plays into the hands of a licentious and parasitic friend—I use the language of the catalogue—and plunges headlong into vice and folly, or the story of the poor good-natured man, who by a humble offering to a prince secured a situation in his palace and became prosperous—(laughter)—or the volume of humorous songs describing the incidents of a Municipal election? But for most of us there are books sealed with seven seals, and we are baffled in any social and literary inquiries I fall back on the broad principle of taking my native friends as I find them with all their excellent qualities of head and heart. (Cheers.) Let us drink to the prosperity of the land and the people; abundant signs of progress are around us everywhere, progress material, intellectual, and spiritual, a limit to which no man can foresee. I give you "the Viceroy and the land we live in." (Applause.)

THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT BANNOCKBURN.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, who was well received, on rising to propose the toast of her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, said:—This is a toast which must always secure a hearty reception at the hands of a Scottish audience. There is no country be its population large or small, that can boast a longer or more illustrious roll of famous warriors than that rugged land which lies to the North of the Tweed. (Cheers.) There is no need, and time would not permit me, to recall to your minds the names of Caledonia's sons who on land and sea have upheld the honour of our country's flag. There is another reason why I should refrain from doing so. There is no Scotchman here, I cannot doubt, but counts among his ancestors those practised in the art of war—and pillage. (Laughter.) I dare not rouse the warlike spirit they have inherited from their ancestors by attempting to discriminate between their rival claims to fame. So to avoid invidiousness, and to prevent all possibility of jealousy, I will name only one, one of my own. (Laughter.) I take this opportunity of doing so, as I am anxious in the first place that justice should be done to one whose modesty has kept him in the back ground for 650 years—(Renewed laughter)—and in the second place because it is desirable once for all to stamp out an error which has up to now been perpetuated by every so-called historian who has pretended to chronicle the doings of the Great Robert Bruce. Out of deference to the feelings of our guests and of the gallant officer with whose name this toast is coupled, I will not describe the scene of the exploit I am about to tell you of, beyond saying that it is the most famous battle field of Scotland and can be seen from Sterling Castle. (Laughter and applause.) Those who visit the spot are shown a hill, called the Gillies' Hill, from a foolish tradition that at the critical moment, when the fate of the battle was trembling in the balance, the result was determined by the Gilles, grooms and other followers who rushed down the hill, full of patriotism and love of plunder, and taking the enemy by surprise decided the fortunes of the day. Sir Walter Scott, a generally and extremely accurate writer, has made a most picturesque use of this incident, by making the impulse come from the surprise and enthusiasm caused by the reproaches of Edith of Lorn, who they had hitherto regarded as the dumb page of the Great Bruce. The on-lookers thought that when love of country could make the dumb speak it was time they did something for their king and country. However picturesque this may be, however heart-stirring, it is unfortunately not true. What really happened was this. The clan Dounachaidh received its summons to the gathering of the clans at St. Ninians too late. Not to be cheated out of a battle, the Chief Dounachaidh Reambair gathered his men together, and by extraordinary exertions managed to reach the field just as the battle was at its hottest—(Cheers)—almost at the moment when the Bruce, hard pressed on every hand, was heard to exclaim "I would give my right arm to have Dounachaidh Reambair at my side this day." The Pibrach's were heard playing the war march of the clan, and its Teachd Chlann Dounachaidh red-green and blue tartan was seen pouring over the brow of the hill. Without a pause to gain breath, the wild Highlanders rushed down the steep slope, and fell with sudden and irresistable onslaught on the already disheartened enemy. A few minutes' sharp struggle and the battle was over, the victory won, and Scotland was free. (Loud cheers.) As soon as the fighting had ceased the Bruce rode up to the chief standing at the head of his clan, and said to them: "Hitherto you have been called the Clan Dounachaidh, the sons of Duncan; henceforward you shall be known as my children." That is the way we got our name of Robertson, and that is how the Battle of Bannockburn was really won. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

SCOTCHMEN IN BATTLE.

But we must remember that this is not a Scottish toast, nor even a British toast. You are asked to do honour to-night to the Imperial forces of H. M. the Queen-Empress—Mistress of the seas and sovereign over one-sixth of the land surface of the earth. She draws her recruits from every quarter of the globe, and from a hundred different races and tribes. But from one end of her dominions to the other, from the ice-bound lakes of Canada to the sun-scorched plains of Africa, from her remotest territories in the East to the home of our race in the west, the history of the hard-won conquests, splendid achievements, the gallant deeds of our soldiers and sailors in the past are one common and cherished possession. (Loud cheers.) What Scotchman ever pauses to consider whether the memorable defeat of the Armada, or the glorious fields of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were before or after we gave our king to England. We are all united in the bonds of a legitimate pride in the heritage that had been handed down to us, as the fruit of British pluck and determination in days that are gone, and we are all alike confident that should the trumpet of war sound again, the gallant tars who maun our ships, and the brave men who fill the ranks of our army, will be found as loyal, as brave, as tenacious of the honour and safety of their Queen and Country as those who fought and bled and conquered in the brave days of old. (Loud applause.)

In responding to the toast, Colonel G. M. Stevens, who spoke with soldier-like brevety, said that after the eloquent manner in which Mr. Robertson had proposed the toast, it was unnecessary for him to do more than accord his hearty thanks to them for its reception. The pages of history showed conclusively that the Scottish soldiers were second to none in their valour and daring in time of war, and he was quite sure that this national characteristic would continue to be theirs. (Applause.)

WHY ST. ANDREW IS SCOTLAND'S PATRON SAINT.

Dr. Peterson, who was warmly received, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The toast confided to me by your Committee is that of the pious memory of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, in whose name we are all here gathered together. I suppose that no man was ever asked to undertake the task to which I must now address myself who did not straightway do what Mr. Bright said every English statesman of his day appointed to be Viceroy of this land was fain to do—make for the nearest book of reference in the hope of forming some elementary acquaintance with the subject. The process is not so bewildering in the one case as it must needs be in the other. For the most casual reference to any authority of the kind referred to will satisfy the honest enquirer that his ignorance of the details of St. Andrew's career is not a thing either to be ashamed of or to be cured. About St. Andrew nothing is known at all. (On, on). How he came to be patron saint of Scotland is not told anywhere. In fact, the Encyclopædia Brittanica—itself one of the glories of Scotland—does not even know that he is the patron saint of our country. (Laughter.) I have my own theory, gentlemen, as to the meaning of all this. Scotland at no time took much stock in saints. (Renewed laughter.) At times indeed she would repudiate them altogether with what must now seem to all of us to have been quite unnecessary violence. When, therefore, she did so far conform to the spirit of the times as to look about her for a patron saint, she took very good care to select one with no recorded past to speak of. The saint was to be merged in the country, not the country in the saint. (Cheers and laughter). That was why it was done; and that is why I feel at liberty in proposing the pious memory of St. Andrew to look at the substance through the shadow, and to ask you with me to read Scotland for St. Andrew. Gentlemen, we are met together in virtue of one of the strongest ties that bind man to man. We are brother Scots.

Our heart's where they rocked our cradle,
Our love where we spent our toil,
And our faith and our hope and our honour
We pledge to our native soil!

Love of country takes hold of a man when the stuff of which he is made can still take a stamp that will be broken only when itself is dissolved. The passion sleeps at times, else how could we pursue our daily avocations. But it is never dies. Are there many joys in life keener than that experienced by the travelled Scot when the Great Northern train at last passes the Border and begins to traverse his own country. (Loud cheers). To the right are the waters of a sea that is greener and fresher than any other sea. Soon to the left you see the far fields of the Lothians. Dunbar is reached, and once more you greet with the bodily eye the Bass, that gallant Firth—

Whose islands on her bosom float
Like emeralds chased in gold—

and the Kingdom of Fife in the distance. A few more ever lengthening minutes, and the supreme moment is at hand. Arthur's Seat rushes on the view as if eager to greet the returning boy of thirty years ago. The Carlton and the High Shool go past like the dream of those places you have carried in your heart all these weary years, but this time a reality. You plunge into the tunnel and emerge in the old Waverley, with but a a step dividing you from Princes-street, the Mound, and the Castle. Gentlemen, you could not all be born in Edinburgh. Far be it from me to reproach you for that. But every Scotchman is proud of Edinburgh. You forgive and you share my enthusiasm; and you have already in your hearts, each of you, completed the journey on from Edinburgh to your own native home. So much for the returning Scot. But what shall we say of those who never return? Only this, that hard as in that respect their fate was they shared in life our heritage in our common country, that like us they had only to shut their eyes to see it, that to them as to us it was sweeter to feed the inward eye with visions of Scotland than to glance indifferent on the fairest scenes Earth has elsewhere to offer, that their prayer was that of our Stevenson in far Samoa—

Be it mine to behold you again in dying
Hills of Home, and again to hear the call;
Hear above the graves of the martyrs the pee-wits crying,
And hear no more at all.—

And that to them, as we piously trust to him, the prayer was one that brought its own fulfilment. "Moriens dulcis reminiscitur Argos."

DR. WILSON'S GRAVE.

Gentlemen, I hope to be forgiven for the note of sadness which I have almost involuntarily struck. For I hope and believe that you feel as I do that there is one very real "pious memory" which it behoves us to intertwine with this toast. We are bound to remember, in the first place, the Bombay Scotchmen of other days, the men who entered into this land and possessed it for us, who did so much to make Bombay what it now is, and who sleep among us in tombs that in some cases at least, as I desire very respectfully to submit to this meeting, are somewhat neglected and forsaken. How many of the younger among you know where the spot is in Bombay to which a whole sorrowing city some twenty years ago bore all that could die of Bombay's great Scotch Missionary? At the foot of the Marine Lines just where you turn to the sea is the small enclosure that holds his sacred dust, and that of many another kindly Scot. Shut off from the road and from public observation by a disfiguring wall the place is abandoned to the native *mali*, who uses, I fear, the flat tombstones for his dinner table. We are spared the blush of shame with which we would lead the stranger to Wilson's tomb, only because the place has gone clean out of human remembrance. I want very much to see this reproach taken away; and I hope I have not erred in thinking that there could be no better way of effecting my purpose than this of bringing the matter to the notice of this warm-hearted and enthusiastic assembly. (Cheers.) But a nearer memory presses into the heart. We, St. Andrew's men of to-day in Bombay, have comrades of our own, who have fallen at our side, and whom we cannot but remember now. Which of you who were here last year has been without thoughts to-night of one of these in especial, the loved representative among us of the great House whose history is part of Scotland's story, and to which Scotland owes a debt of gratitude she remembers from age to age. His face and gallant bearing are before our eyes; the sound of his voice is in our ears. We think of Lord Colin to-night, because we cannot but think of him. I have ventured to speak of him, because it would have been impossible for me to speak at all at the St. Andrew's dinner in Bombay of 1895 without recalling him who was the pride and the ornament of our St. Andrew's dinner of 1894. Gentlemen, all these things lie for me, and as I believe for you also, in the toast I give you. The time-honoured formula is the pious memory of St. Andrew. But the word is Scotland. Fill your glasses and drink to her in all love, in all remembrance, and in all honour. Gentlemen, Scotland for ever! (Loud applause.)

THE LITERATURE OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who was loudly cheered, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have been waiting with some trepidation for the fateful moment in which I should be called upon by our chairman to propose the toast of the Literature of Scotland. For it is a formidable thing to encounter a Scottish host whether on battle, as on that unnameable field visible from the Castle of Stirling or on the peaceful floor of the St. Andrew's Dinner Hall. To speak worthily to a company inflamed with Scottish patriotism on the subject of our nation's literature is, I can assure you, no easy task. I am fortunate, however, on the subject that has been assigned to me. By many the St. Andrew's Day celebration is regarded as an occasion on which the national vanity and conceit of Scotland are allowed to run riot; and I am not sure that this impression has been always entirely without foundation. But within the domain of true literature there is no scope for the indulgence of any such exclusive patriotism, for the literature of any nation that has endured continues to live by virtue of its universal and truly human elements, however national the garb on which they may have been dressed, rather than by the strength with which they appeal to local and sectarian sympathy. With enduring elements such as these our national literature is richly endowed, and its best praise is that in which our hereditary Southern foes, now our brethren, will heartily join us. But I am afraid we are all on occasions like this apt to wander away from our subject, and I must at once return to it lest I incur the criticism which a ministerial friend encountered during one of his parochial visits. "If your text," said the old woman in Edinburgh, "had had the scarlet fever, your sermon wudna ha'e caught the infection." The literature of our country is not comprised in the writings of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns. It is old like the country itself, and like all things that are best in our country's life its first beginnings can be traced back to the sacred isle of Iona. But this literature was not composed in the language of the people. When the first spring of English literature appeared in Chaucer, Scotland had a worthy contemporary in Barbour, the poet of early Scottish independence. The keynote which he sounded in his "Bruce" has resounded through all the literature of our country. Many of you will perhaps remember his famous lines:—

Ah! Freedom is a noble thing,
Freedom mays man to have liking,
Freedom all solace to man gives,
He lives at ease that freely lives.

(Cheers.)

We can forget the animosities of that day of struggle, but the love of freedom and independence which it helped to form into a national charactersitic will, let us hope, never die out of our country's life. But in the midst of these national rivalries Scotland and England were really united in the higher task of maintaining the literary inspiration that had been awakened in Britain. When the voice of poetry was hushed in England its notes were taken up in Scotland, and the long gap which followed England's first poetic era was filled by a long series of Scottish writers, including such names as that of the royal poet, James I. of Scotland, Henry the Minstrel, Gawin Douglas, William Dunbar, and Sir David Lyndsay. Henry the Minstrel represented that rougher form of patriotism which was pleased to sing of

"Our auld enemies camen of Saxons blud
That never yet to Scotland wuld do gud."

But the enemies with which writers like Sir David Lyndsay and George Buchanan had to do were the foes of our nation's intellectual and spiritual freedom. George Buchanan whose Latin version of the psalms stands unsurpassed had to wander as a literary exile in many countries in Europe during the best part of his life because of his fearless proclamation of the rights of the people, and no writer was ever bolder in his denunciation of the sins prevalent in Church and State than Lyndsay, who was indeed the precursor of a great national movement. Thus early were manifested those features in our national life and literature which have made Scotland and its people what they are. And if in the sphere of politics Scotland stand, as we all believes it does, on the van of the British nation we owe this to the spirit which animated that literature and these struggles for civil and religious, freedom in which our forefathers witnessed often unto death. It is a remarkable thing that within the rugged limits of our little land every great struggle through which other nations had subsequently to pass was fought and battles won which have been fruitful and will yet be fruitful in the life of nations. The loyalty of Scotland is proverbial and yet where has there been a country in which the relations between sovereign and people have been characterised by so fearless an assertion of the people's rights? In what other land have sovereigns been compelled to listen to such plain speaking from the people's leaders in regard to the people's right? Scottish loyalty never sprang from abject fear; it was the free devotion of a free people, who believed in monarchy as a part and not as the whole of the organization of the State. And the loyalty of Scotland has been enduring because it has been ever thus free. When by the union of the Crowns the centre of gravity of literature began to be shifted, whether for good or evil, to the Southern capital, Scottish literature began to be merged in the larger stream of the literature of England. This gives us Scotsmen at least this advantage that we can put forth a large claim to an interest in all that is greatest in the literature of the united country. We can claim that much of what is called

ENGLISH LITERATURE IS REALLY SCOTTISH.

To take one example out of many. Who amongst writers is more essentially Scottish than Thomas Carlyle—in his rugged exterior, some too of the less pleasant of his characteristics, but above all in his fearless love of truth, in his detestation of all sham and unreality, in the manliness of his writing? Of more recent writers, whose productions will live, Robert Louis Stevenson, to whom reference has already been made to-night, and Barrie, the idealizer of the humble pious life of village Scotland, have contributed to the growth of a distinctively Scottish literature, while Ian Maclaren, in seeking to reach the heart of the English speaking peoples, has followed in the same vein, choosing for his theme the same fundamental features of our Scottish life. But even after the line of distinctive Scottish writers had begun to cease there arose men of genius who still clung to the old Scottish traditions. Of these the two prominent Scottish names are those of Scott and Burns, names never forgotten in these annual gatherings of Scotsmen. I would be entirely out of place, as it would be superfluous before such an audience, to discuss the merits of these great writers. Of Scott I shall only say that in all that was greatest in him he was true to those features of our Scottish literature to which reference has already been made. He was a national writer in the truest sense, quick in his appreciation of the best elements of the life of the people, great in his delineation of character in all ranks, and finding especial delight and attaining his highest success in the reproduction of all that was grand and great in the humblest. Few writers have succeeded better in depicting the pathos of the common life of the people and at the same time catching the spirit of its lighter humour. It is indeed difficult to conceive how the impression has arisen that the Scottish character is wanting in humour. The man who fails to see the humour of Scottish literature must indeed be blindfolded and stands in need of many surgical operations to deliver him from his darkness. The healthiness of Scott's writings is due to the genuineness of their humour and to their insight into the best features of life to which a true sense of humour is an indispensable adjunct. But it is superfluous to dwell upon these things before those who have read and re-read with undiminished enjoyment the undying writings of our great magician. I shall not enter the tempting region of Scottish song.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND

have been interpreted to us to-night by the strains of national music to which we have listened, for which we are indebted to the Highland pipers and the splendid band which has contributed so much to the pleasures of the evening. This has been the most effective presentation of this part of my theme, for as we have listened to our national music our hearts have been stirred by precious and tender associations. It is in Burns that we find the full glory of Scottish song. He has endowed it with an undying life, and no meeting of Scotsmen would be worthy of our country which did not do honour to the memory of our greatest poet. We cannot say of him even what Sir James Melville wrote regarding George Buchanan that "he was of gud religion for a poet." The shadow of his sins and sorrows has left a cloud upon his splendid memory; but this we all acknowledge that Scotland never produced a man who could interpret the highest elements in the religious life of the country with a keener insight and a finer touch than our national poet. His presentation of the beauty of the humble pious Scottish home are the finest of all his productions and fitted to promote a reverence for true religion wherever his writings are truly appreciated; while the wide humanity of his sympathies, his love for man as man, and his sense of man's true worth will continue to furnish language for the expression of man's sense of human brotherhood. (Cheers). "The land we live in" presents a splendid field for the exercise of the qualities which stand pre-eminent in the teaching of Burns. If we glory in the literature of our country as a precious heritage, let us remember the 'noblesse oblige' of such a great inheritance. Be it ours to manifest the Scottish spirit, the spirit of our natural literature, in all our relations with the peoples around us. Our chairman has told us of ways which he has tried in order to attain to an acquaintance with the peoples by whom we are surrounded in this foreign land, and that these have proved failures. There are ways in which we may succeed, and some of these are pointed out to us by the spirit of brotherly sympathy with man wherever our brother man may be found, that breathes on so much of our literature, and in no part of it more than in the songs and poems of Burns. It was Burns who, after depicting the glory of the pious Scottish home in the "Cotter's Saturday Night," burst forth into these noble strains:—

From scenes like these old Scotia's grand ear springs
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad,
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

And O may heaven their simple lives prevent
From Luxury's contagion week and vile;
Then howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle.

(Loud cheers.)

THE LASSES.

Mr. Marshall Reid, in the course of a humorous speech in proposing "The Lasses" remarked:—The lasses have been the theme of poets ever since the world began. It, therefore, seems absurd for a humble prose speaker to tackle the subject, and I should never have undertaken this toast had I not known my shortcomings would be more than compensated by the enthusiasm with which I know you will receive it. Of all the various charms and fascinations of the lasses I need not tell you because you know more about them than I do, besides if I hold up for your admiration the inner of green eyes and raven looks, the man who adores blue eyes and golden hair would send me a challenge in the morning—(Laughter)—and he to whom the only things in the world are rosy cheeks and dimples, would wait for me outside the door to-night. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the lasses all belong to one of three sub-divisions—(1) The lasses that like the lads. (2) The lasses that say they dinna like the lads. (3) The lasses that dinna like the lads. (Loud laughter). But men are all included in our division. The lads that love the lasses. There are, I believe, some men who set up for being what a friend of mine calls Mahoganists. I believe he means misogynists, but I am inclined to think his name is the best. But, gentlemen, believe me, and let me assure the ladies, that such wooden headed men do not exist. Apparently there were some such men in the days of the immortal Robbie Burns, and this is what he says of them when talking of the lasses:

"Bye me douce ye sneer at this'
"Ye're nought but senseless asses O.!"
"The wisest man the world e'er saw"
"He dearly loved the lasses, O!"

But since Burns lived a change has come over the dreams of some fair women, and now the subject that fills the newspapers is the "new woman"—(cries of Oh!)—and one never knows what she will do next. I have always been brought up to consider that Adam was at one time the only and original inhabitant of the Garden of Eden. Yet I read that in America there has been started an institution called, "the Garden of Eden without Adam." Why, you might as well have a St. Andrew's dinner without haggis. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The curious thing about the new woman is that her main object seems to be to imitate that being called man—whom she professes to despise. She wears our collers—she wears our ties—and other articles of attire too numerous to mention. To add to her comforts in trying to follow manly pursuits, such as bicycling—golf, and I believe even football—she has actually, gentlemen, taken to wearing 'our.—No.; I mean to say she has adopted the divided skirt. (Laughter). This is really no new thing, for we have all heard of self-willed Scotch ladies "who wore the breeks," and gave their spouses a miserable time of it. Where the new woman will stop I cannot say, but if she takes to turning everything topsitterie, and insists on us wearing her rejected—garment, we, Scotsmen, may score of our brothers across the border by effecting a compromise and wearing her kilts. But the "new woman" is "no my ain Lassie," nor do I suppose she is yours. (Cheers.) The lasses that I wish you to drink to are those that are content to be lasses. Those of whom Burns sang—

"Auld nature swears, the lovely dears"
"Her noblest work she classes, O!"
"Her prentice boun' she tried on man"
"And then she made the lasses, O!"

Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the lasses and couple it with the name of Captain Smith, and if any of you pledge it in the old Jacobite fashion "across the water," no one will blame you.

Captain S. C. U. Smith in the course of a humorous reply, expressed his belief that the lasses had specially requested the committee to entrust the duty of responding to the toast for them to him and that was how it was so many bachelors before him were green with envy. (Laughter.) He also gave a hint that the time might soon come when the lasses had a St. Andrew's dinner of their own. If so, he hoped they would not forget to toast the lads.

THE LATE LORD COLIN CAMPBELL.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Waters, who met with a cordial reception, said: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Croupier, and Gentlemen,—You have again been pleased to entrust me with a toast, this time that of the Land O'Cakes. Last year, as you have already been solemnly reminded, this toast happily fell to the gentle and capable hands of Lord Colin Campbell, who dealt with it in a manner worthy of himself and of the occasion, filling us all with patriotic enthusiasm. Lord Colin stood then where I humbly stand now, and where we can never see him again, for he has been called to the "better land." And though I feel utterly unworthy to stand in his shoes in this or any other regard, yet, as I am expected in this toast to be somewhat of an exponent of Scotch merit, it may not be unbecoming in me humbly to pronounce a panegyric on one who bore with the utmost modesty perhaps the proudest historic name in Scotland, and cherished the warmest love for his native land, and who on this very day and hour last year, and from this very spot, so charmed us all with his eloquence, genial wit, and kindly humour. Clad in the imposing martial garb of his clan, an attractively picturesque figure, Lord Colin Campbell spoke of Bonnie Scotland in accents so sympathetic, and yet so spirited, as at once to stamp it the speech of the evening. Without him the Scotch community in Bombay, and Society here in general, are poorer in all that makes for gentleness, modesty, kindly courtesy, and affectionate faithful friendship. (Cheers.) In Scotland merit is appreciated altogether independently of the social stratum in which it is found: the peer and the peasant have their value appraised by us on impartial grounds. We are proud of our Walter Scott, and prouder still of our Robert Burns, and the cultured cadet of an ancient family has thus to give place to the more brilliant son of the soil. In days happily long gone by the inhabitants of the Land O'Cakes were divided by racial and religious differences. There was on the one hand the lowlanders, composed of the offspring of Saxon and Scandinavian invaders, and on the other the highlanders or older (Celtic) population. Rapine and bloodshed were rife between these two opposing forces in the days of yore, but all that has long since given place to an honourable rivalry in the public services, and in peaceful civil achievement. And thus we find drawn equally from the hills and dales of Scotland, men among the foremost of those who have been conspicuous in the expansion, development, maintenance, and rule of the mighty empire which now enjoys the benign sway of the sceptre of that most gracious, most beloved Sovereign Lady, our Queen, to whom, by the way, we, living north of the Tweed, are specially devoted, not only because her Majesty is a great and good constitutional monarch but also because she is a sympathetic, loving, and lovable Scotchwoman, the lineal descendant and heir of the beauteous Mary Queen of Scots, of sad historical renown. (Cheers.) Be it noted here with interest that the Royal blood of Mary will, through Queen Victoria, soon sit on several of the mightiest thrones of Europe. But indeed loyalty has ever been strong amongst us, and sometimes carried to the point of the ridiculous. For instance, there is the well-known feud between two members of the Scotch nobility as to which had the high right to fetch the king his slippers. It would appear however that the sister countries were not in a position to laugh at us on this account, for we are told by Gibbon that "the high, minded and virtuous Emperor Trajon would blush to see a free Roman citizen discharge those duties of the bedchamber which in Monarchical Britain the highest nobles of the land are emulous to perform." A prominent conservative statesman is in the habit of describing his own as the loyaller party, but surely this is wrong, for loyalty in these happy days of freedom is not a monopoly of any political party. In Scotland we are mostly on the other side, and who shall have the courage to tell our noble Queen and countrywoman that we are not altogether loyal. Verily, the Land O'Cakes is a land of the leal. (Loud applause.)

THE SUPREMACY OF THE SCOTCH.

It is not altogether unjustly said that on occasions of high festival such as this Scotchmen make themselves ridiculous by belauding their country, their ancestors, and one another. But let it once and for all be understood that we merely wish to say that we are at least as good as our neighbours.

"England had its Robin Hood,"
"But Scotland had a thief as good."

is a couplet which admirably sums up the situation. Some sly Scotchmen still steal across the border and bring back the sweetest of English lassies as their wives, and Englishmen have not been slow to retaliate in this regard, and as with the Scotch and the English, so with the Scotch and the Irish, and these gentle acts of spoliation and reprisal leave us better friends than ever. In Scotland we took education by the hand long before an education act was dreamt of, and we still look back kindly on the Parish school, half-despising the board school. We are warmly attached to the Auld Kirk of Scotland by law established, and yet can well afford to be proud of that noble institution, the Free Church of Scotland, the birth of which shook the old national church to its foundation, but which at the same time so bestirred it as to beget in it that quickened spiritual life to which it now mainly owes its continued existence and widening prosperity. And it is unlikely that we can ever forget to cherish the noble heritage of civil and religious liberty bequeathed to us by John Knox of imperishable memory. (Cheers.) As a stimulus to the maintenance of our supremacy in literature we have only to remember that in Thomas Carlyle we gave to the world a prince and a high priest of a new gospel of manliness and truth, who can never be deposed from the throne of the domain of philosophy and letters. We are proud to be the countrymen of James Watt who revealed to the world the wonderful power of steam. It was in Scotland, too, that the Jenius of Pasteur found the first fruits of its mighty agency for the relief of suffering humanity; and pursuing the utilitarian vein in a different channel, it may safely be said that the countrymen of Sir John Sinclair are never likely to be backward in the realm of agriculture, that first and noblest pursuit of man. We have furnished ministers to the Queen's Cabinet, who have far outshone their fellows in eloquence and statecraft, and captains for the field whose valour and skill are proverbial; nor is our store of such exhausted. (Cheers.) As we have done in the past so we can do in the future—provide men to fight the battles of our Queen and Country, and leaders to them. What is it in the realm of Scotland which it endows it with this wondrous potentiality. Is it some potent spell hid in the halo of romance and chivalry which surrounds that inimitable union of natural and architectural beauty—the Royal town, the capital city of Edinburgh; or is it that our mountains and our valleys, our hills, and our dales, our lakes and our rivers have a charm of their own, whence arise impulses which urge to great endeavour? No; though there is much in these. But the Land O'Cakes is also the land of brave men and bonnie lasses, our fathers and our mothers, who have transmitted to us characteristics drawn from the bravest of the brave of the old Saxons, Danes, Normans and Norwegians, who, crossing the North Sea, fearlessly braving all peril, took Scotland and the comeliest of its Celtic daughters by storm, and endowed it with a population which has naturally proved worthy of an ancestry of heroic valour and beauty. It is thus that Scotland stands where it stood, that we are what we are.

Mr. John Marshall, in proposing in felicitous terms the toast of the guests, gave a retrospective glance at the St. Andrew's dinners of bye gone days, and mentioned the names of distinguished guests on those occasions.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lewis, in the course of a happy reply, claimed a Scotch ancestry, since four of his grand-parents were of English, Scotch, Welsh, and French origin. He explained for the benefit of Dr. Peterson that the reason why St. Andrew was the patron Saint of Scotland was, no doubt, because he first discovered the boy with the loaves and fishes. (Loud laughter.)

In proposing the toast of the Chairman, Mr. James Douglas, to the intense delight of the audience, gave the following verses in his richest brouge:—

The brethren of the Commerce Chaumer
May mourn their loss in dooltoclamour,
He was a dictionar and grammar,
Among thema
I fear they ll noo mak mony a stammer
Willies awa!
May never wicked fortune tousle him!
May never wicked men bamboozle him!
Until a pow as auld's Methusalem
He canty claw!
Then to the blessed New Jerusalem,
Fleet wing awa!

The Chairman, in the course of a brief reply, intimated that this would, probably, be the last St. Andrew's dinner he would eat in Bombay. He proposed the health of the honorary secretaries, which was heartily drunk.

This concluded the toast list shortly after midnight, and many of the guests left, but others remained for a brief period of informal conviviality.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC FESTIVAL.

On Saturday evening last, at the annual installation meeting of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, the Scottish Freemasons of Bombay joined in celebrating St. Andrew's Festival at the Masonic Hall, Clare Road, Byculla. About 7 p.m., the members of the Grand Lodge assembled in large numbers in the spacious hall, where they dressed themselves in Masonic costume, with their badges and the jewels of their respective offices. The banners of the different Lodges were unfurled in the places assigned to them, and with the gold and colour emblazoned on them, presented a picturesque appearance. Mr. J. W. Smith, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, entered in procession with his Grand Lodge officers, and the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form. The officers of the District Grand Lodge, who had been invited as guests, were received with the honours due to their high position. Some routine business having been disposed of, the Grand Master appointed the following members as his office bearers for the ensuing year, and those of them who were present were invested with the jewels of their respective offices and installed:—Grand Master Depute, Mr. W. L. Harvey. Substitute Grand Master, Mr. N. J. Gusdar. Senior Grand Wardens, Lieutenant W. J. Qualtrough and Mr. Ardasir F. Solon. Junior Grand Wardens, Messrs. Pestonjee B. Kotwall and G. P. Millett. Grand Secretary, Captain C. D. Wise. Grand Treasurer, Mr. Rustom M. Chichgar. Grand Chaplains, Rev. C. H. Reynolds and Mr. J. Dunlop. Grand Senior Deacons, Messrs. W. Trevena and K. N. Kabrajee. Grand Junior Deacons, Messrs. B. S. Kapadia and S. Gregson. Grand Architect, Mr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee. Assistant Grand Architect, Mr. A. M. Templeton. Assistant Grand Secretary, Mr. Mirza Mehedi Khan. Grand Jeweller, Mr. R. Shepherd. Assistant Grand Jeweller, Mr. E. W. Breay. Grand Bible-bearer, Mr. J. Gamble. Grand Zend Avesta-bearer, Mr. Dinshaw P. Ghadialee. Grand Koran-bearer, Mr. Shaik M. Moinoodeen. Grand Ghita-bearer, Mr. Hukm Chand. Chief Grand Director of Ceremonies, Mr. H. J. Hebberd. Grand Directors of Ceremonies, Messrs. H. G. Richards, L. Burton, T. G. Sweeney, and Churu Chunder Mullick. Grand Bard, Dr. C. P. Boyce. Grand Sword-bearers, Messrs. G. Barlow, A. Simmons, and H. J. Gordon. Grand Director of Music, Mr. A. P. Higgins. Grand Organist, Mr. A. G. Fellows. Chief Grand Standard-bearer, Mr. J. Rowe. Grand Standard-bearers, Messrs. K. N. Wadia and R. Rickie. President of Grand Stewards, Mr. Hormusjee J. Vakilna. Vice-president of Grand Stewards, Mr. W. Pickering. Chief Grand Marshals, Captain H. C. Johnston. Grand Marshals, Lieutenant A. E. Mansfield and Lieutenant G. M. Milne. Grand Pursuivant, Mr. W. Wrigley. Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Mr. C. M. Mehta. Grand Stewards, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, S. T. Woodley, H. G. Sawage, W. D. T. Hack, F. Gilder, H. Collyer, Dosabhoy Sorabjee Dalal, F. Hogan, Ardasir P. Nanavati, J. Copeland, J. Cross, C. F. Bennett, J. M. N. Barnett, M. Burge, J. C. L. Von Clair, J. Burke, Captain H. V. C. Harrison, Dr. Tripp, Messrs. Lutiff Ali, Shiavux S. Batliwalla. J. F. Paton, &c. Grand Tyler, Mr. J. W. Watson. Some other routine business was transacted, and the several working committees were appointed. The Scottish Freemasons, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Master, had raised a subscription with a view to present him with a substantial memento of their regard and esteem for him on the occasion of his recent marriage, and an opportunity was taken to make the presentation consisting of a salver, a jug, &c., to the Grand Master at Saturday's meeting. The proceedings, therefore, were of more than usual interest. On the conclusion of the formal business of the evening, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Grand Master Depute, after some preliminary remarks as to Mr. Smith's many good qualities and the appreciation of them by those under his jurisdiction, read the following address, which bore the signatures of W. L. Harvey, K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, R. V. Reid, A. W. Seabrook, P. N. Wadia, Mirza Hoosein Khan, and C. D. Wise:—

"We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Scottish Freemasons under your jurisdiction, approach you, Most Worshipful Sir, with our most hearty congratulations on your marriage. The urbanity, tact, judgment, and ability with which you have discharged the responsible duties of the office of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India have won for you the esteem and regard of all under your rule. As a proof of their regard, Scottish Masons from all parts of India have subscribed to make you a present on this auspicious occasion, and, acting on their behalf, we beg your acceptance of this jug and salver, together with a carriage, as a wedding gift. In conclusion, we pray that the Great Architect of the Universe will be pleased to grant you and your bride every happiness, and may you both be spared for many years to enjoy the blessing of domestic felicity."

The address, which was handsomely engrossed and illuminated on parchment, and bound in green morocco, together with a salver and jug, was then handed to the Grand Master, who, on receiving them, said that words failed him to adequately express the very strong feelings which possessed him on the occasion. He thanked the brethren most heartily for the kind expressions of congratulation used in the address, and for the good wishes therein contained, not only towards himself, but towards his wife; and it would be his duty and pleasure as soon as he left the building to convey to her the good-will expressed; and he felt sure that when she heard what he had to relate, her heart would bound with pleasure and gratification, and that she would be drawn still more closely than at present towards the Masonic brotherhood, of which she entertained already a very favourable opinion. He said that he would have been perfectly certain of the goodwill and esteem of the brethren, had they been expressed only in words; but backed as they were so forcibly by the handsome and valuable presents, there could be no room for doubt of the reality of the good wishes expressed; and he assured them that he fully appreciated their overwhelming kindness, and that he was most heartily grateful for the handsome and valuable presents.

The burden of making all the necessary arrangements in connection with the meeting fell on Captain C. D. Wise, the Grand Secretary, and Honorary Past Grand Master Depute, who acquitted himself of his task with that care, courtesy, and considerateness to others which are always characteristic of him. The Grand Lodge having been closed in ample form, the members and their guests adjourned to the spacious banquet-hall downstairs, where covers were laid for fifty brethren. Justice having been done to the good things provided, the undermentioned toasts were drunk *seriatim*:—1. The Queen Empress and the Craft, by the Grand Master, which was received and drunk with hearty cheers. 2. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, and the rest of the Royal Family, by the Grand Master, which was also received with much cheering. 3. The Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland, by the Grand Master. 4. The Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, by the Grand Master Depute, Mr. Harvey, who reviewed in an eloquent speech the valuable services rendered to Masonry by Mr. J. W. Smith, and the confidence reposed in him by all those under his rule. The toast was received with loud and prolonged cheering, and the Grand Master returned thanks in suitable terms. 5. The District Grand Master of Bombay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and the Sister District Grand Lodge, by the Grand Master. 6. The Pro-District Grand Master, H. E. Lord Sandhurst and the other District Lodges, by the Grand Master. Mr. H. W. Barrow, in responding to the toast, returned thanks for the kind terms in which he had been referred to therein. 7. The Grand Master Depute and Substitute Grand Master, by the Grand Master. This toast was most warmly received and was responded to by Mr. Harvey and Mr. N. J. Guzder. 8. Our Grand Wardens and other Grand Officers, past and pressent, by the Grand Master Depute. 9. Our honorary members and guests, by Mr. R. V. Reid. 10. The daughter Lodges by the Grand Master. 11. The Masonic charities by the Grand Secretary. 12. The Pious Memory of St. Andrew, by Mr. R. V. Reid. 13. The Tyler's toast. The assembly broke up at a late hour after spending a very enjoyable evening.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R. E. has been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

Lieut. V. H. Branson, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, doing duty as Section Officer at Deolali, is directed to join the 28th Madras Infantry at Quilon.

Sergeant-Major C. B. Clancy has been promoted to Lieut. and Quarter Master 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, and will proceed to take up his appointment at Nasirabad, forthwith.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to nearly 15¼ lakhs of rupees for the construction of a wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay. This basin has already been practically completed.

The following candidates passed the Higher Standard in Pushtu, at Peshawar, on the 28th and 29th October:—Mr. H. G. FitzGerald, Officiating District Superintendent of Police; Miss Werttmuller, Church of England Zenana Mission; Lieutenant O. W. Carey, Assistant Recruiting Officer; Private J. McDowell, 1st Devon Regiment; Lieutenant C Ballard, The Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant W. L. Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Captain W. T. Swan, A. M. S.; Major C. H. Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant J. G. H. Davies, Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Private F. Lamber, 1st Devon Regiment; Lieutenant J. S. Corlett, 13th B. L.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 29.

According to the orders given to the Desais to present themselves with their followers at Sanquelim before Captain Gomes da Costa, some 150 of them appeared on the 26th instant, and the combined force made a forward movement on the 28th to Nanuz. They reached the Fort at noon of the same day without encountering any one of the enemy or firing a single shot. As I had informed you before, the aggressive and threatening aspect of the revolters has disappeared, and even their defence collapsed. But the power of the Ranes has not been broken. They can be aptly compared to crocodiles, which at the approach of an enemy plunge into the bottom of the water, and when all fear has disappeared again come up to the surface. The Ranes have plunged into the jungle at the approach of the expedition, and as soon as the latter has withdrawn from the scene they will appear again. Their future attitude will depend upon the amount of loss and destruction which the expeditionary force may inflict upon them. And should they be driven into despair without totally crippling their power, then woe to the inhabitants of Velhas Conquistas. Without home they will roam about in depredatory bands, and harrass the population; and the troops at the Government disposal will scarcely be able to tackle them. As the expeditionary force is at Nanuz at present, the steps that may be taken to suppress the power of the Ranes will be awaited with interest.

Mr. Jose Maria Lobo and the servant of the Viscount of Bardez, who were taken to Pangim, have been sent back to Mapuça Jail, to be detained until further orders. It was proposed to capture the Viscount of Pernem, who is an intimate friend of the Viscount of Bardez, but at the last moment the idea was given up. An attempt in that direction at the present critical time would have aggravated the situation, as all the Desais and other principal persons of the Novas Conquistas would have made common cause. Attempts are being made to obtain extradition of the exiles that have fled into British territory. There is no extradition treaty between the British Government and Portuguese India. A new treaty will have to be made, but it may embrace criminals, and not political refugees, like almost all the exiles who have left Goa since the desertion of the soldiers here.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., on Thursday. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr
Anderson, Mrs
Andrew, Mr H
Ali Khan, Mr
Adye, Lieut D R
Agelas, Mr and Mrs C
Baker, Mr Mrs and two infts
Bushell, Mr W D
Bryan, Mr W B and son
Barry, Mr and Mrs A B
Bayley, Miss G
Brown, Miss
Bowhill, Mr J O
Badcock, Mr and Mrs W
Bosanquet, Mrs
Bindon-Blood, Mrs
Bayley, Mrs S
Babbine, Lieut R St C
Buckland, Mr
Butterfield, Mrs
Beatson, Mr and Mrs W W G
Bird, Mrs and infant
Butler, Mr W
Boyd, Miss K
Berners, Mr W F
Barnes, Mr and Mrs G S
Buxton, Miss
Boddam, Miss
Butler, Mr W
Boyd, Mr and Mrs R
Curry, Mrs A
Curry, Miss
Campbell, Mrs
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs T
Curzon, Hon and Mrs
Carruthers, Miss
Cox, Mrs and child
Cracknell, Miss
Chand, Mrs T
Corbett, Miss
Colville, Mr W B
Cruickshank, Major
Deane, Mrs A and two children
Dobie, Mrs
Douglas, Mrs J and infant
Durand, Mrs A
Dobbie, Miss
Desai, Mr V
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs
Disney-Jesse, Mr J
Elworthy, Mrs E
Egerton, Mr C F
Fitzherbert, Miss
Ford, Miss E
Farrell, Mrs and family
Firman, Mr and Mrs
Forbes, Mr C H
Forrest, Mr and Mrs L R W
Fisher, Capt, Mrs, Miss and child
Fitzherbert, Mrs
Fox, Mr
Gill, Mr H
Gralen, Mr W A
Geidt, Mr
Glover, Miss E
Gilchrist, Mr
Graham, Mr
Harrison, Mr J H
Hill, Mrs and Miss Grey
Hill, Mrs C P
Heatherington, Mrs
Hurst, Mrs and two children
Holloway, Mr J H
Horsfall, Mr and Mrs
Haworth, Mr
Henderson, Mr and infant
Hewett, Mr and Mrs
Hatherway, Mrs
Ingram, Mr and Mrs T L
Ilbery, Miss
Johnston, two Misses
Jeffock, Mrs and Miss
Jourdam, Mr
Kirwan, Mrs
Kellner, Mr G F
Kirkman, Mr W G
Kay, Mr
Kerr, Mrs and two daughters
King, Mr
Kellie, Mrs
King, Mrs J
Kirkpatrick, Capt
Llewhellin, Mr and Mrs G W
Lowerly, Miss
Llewhellin, Miss
Leaderer, Mr and Mrs
Langley, Mr
Lyall, Mr A A
Laurie, Miss
Lang, Mr J
Lindsay, Mr W H
McDermott, Mr and Miss
Maclean, Mrs A
Mackillican, Mr
Magor, Mr R B
Mackay, Mr E V
Montgomery, Dr Eleanor
Muir, Mrs F
Mills, Mr
Morton, Mr D E and Mrs
Mackay, Mr E V
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
Maynard, Mr and Mrs M
Nicholson, Mrs
Nicholls, Miss
Parker, Hon S
Plowden, two Misses
Peck, Mrs and Miss
Priest, Rev H C and Mrs
Patterson, Rev Mrs and infant
Pearson, Mr and Mrs
Penn, Miss
Peters, Mr T M
Pearson, Mr and Mrs
Pope, Mrs Agnew
Pringle, Capt and Mrs T W
Playfair, General
Quin, Mr M R
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs J M
Robertson, Mr J P
Radford, Mr
Rogers, Mr H M
Renton, Mr and Mrs L
Renzy, Surg-Gen A C C de
Renzy, Miss de
Robson, Mr H J
Rheim, Miss
Rogers, Mr H M
Reid, Mr and Mrs N V
Robinson, Mr C C
Ryder, Mr and Mrs L G D
Robertson, Mr J
Reid, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Steel, Mr H G
Stewart, Mr D
Schivaback, Mr
Stanley, Mr H J
Savage, Miss
Sing, General de Renzy
Sing, Miss de Renzy
Squire, Mr
Starkie, Mr
Scoones, Mr
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs, and two Misses
Stockdale, Mr H E
Savage, Mr and Mrs H and two children
Stillwell, Rev and Mrs J R and two children
Stillwell, Mrs H E
Smith, Miss G
Smith, Miss E
Saunders, Mr J O'B
Stevenson, Mr
Trevor, Capt
Tucker, Major-Gen and Mrs
Tucker, Mr D
Toothill, Mrs and Miss
Turner, Mr
Tytlor, Mr and Mrs F
Taylor, Mr J M
Turner, Miss
Turner, Mr H G
Tucker, Commander Booth
Tyler, Mr
Tayloy, Mr Joseph and Mr
Vanrenen, Capt
Vansitart, Mrs and child
Wright, Mr C
Wright, Mr and Mrs
Wilkinson, two Misses
Wilson, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Wolff, Mrs
Watkin, Mr E
Wanton Miss
Walker, Mr H C
Wilmot, Mr J
Yate, Mrs J

FROM BRINDISI.

Bird, Major-Genl and Mrs
Boult, Miss
Beresford, Mr and Mrs P
Baumann, Mr A
Bielby, Dr E
Carroll, Miss
Gordon, Miss
Greaves, Mr
Hird, Mr
Hudson, Mr and Mrs H E
Lyle, Mrs
Marseilles, Miss
Mathew, Mr T
McDonald, Mrs Neil
Mardon, Mr E J
Persse, Miss E
Paul, Mr A M
Simons, Mr
Self, Mr and Mrs
Simson, Mr
Somerset, Lady H
Thurman, Mr W A
Vora, Dr
Willards, Miss F

FROM PORT SAID.—Roberts, Surg-Capt.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Stephandes, Mr and Mrs.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Farran, Mrs and 3 children
Giles, Mrs E
Hunter, Mrs and 2 children
Knox, Mrs
Morse, Mr and Mrs A
Mules, Mrs J S and inft
O'Mealy, Major and Miss
Reid, Mrs A Scott

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

Vigorous efforts are being made to save the above fund from virtual bankruptcy, and many well-wishers of the poor Parsees, who have incurred debts to pay the "calls" of their daughters or sisters, suggest that the fund should now be closed, and thereby poor people, who live from hand to mouth, be saved from further ruin. Besides paying the monthly calls or subscriptions, some of them have to pay high interest to Marwaree money-lenders, as they had to borrow the subscription money in the hope of realizing a good lump sum on the occasion of their marriages. The basis on which the fund was founded being rotten, the endeavours to improve it have up till now proved futile. A special committee was appointed to consider the matter, and they recommend that the fund should be discontinued. The special committee have also pointed out several irregularities and defects in the system, but some of the members of the working committee differ from the opinions expressed in the report of the special committee, and in the teeth of the unfavourable report, they persist in continuing the fund. It has been alleged that some of the passages in the report of the special committee, which revealed the state of things in their true light and colour, have been deleted. A public meeting of the Parsees was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Albless Baugh, to consider whether it was advisable to continue this fund, or whether there were any chances of again floating it. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Owing to the pressure on our space, we have to hold over an account of the meeting until to-morrow.

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

THIS annual meeting terminated this evening, when the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne, C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, in the presence of a large number of officers and ladies. His Excellency, accompanied by Major Mercer and Captain Lecky, at once advanced to the centre of the square with other officials, and, addressing himself to the men, said:

Major-General Blundell, Officers, Non-Commissioned officers, and men of the Bombay Army and Volunteers.—The twenty-third annual meeting of [illegible] Presidency Rifle Association, just [illegible] has shown a distinct advance over [illegible]decessors. There have been more [illegible] the team matches than last year, [illegible]dividual entries for Native troops [illegible]t. higher than they have ever been [illegible] the zeal and interest shown by the [illegible]ficers and by all ranks of the Bombay [illegible] are worthy of all praise, and, as [illegible]l has earned its due reward in [illegible] amount of prizes they have taken. [illegible]me the sister service has been represented [illegible] all give a hearty welcome to the [illegible]he Royal Navy, and hope that next [illegible]hey will be still more successful. The [illegible] of these annual meetings lies in the [illegible]d by teams coming from all parts of [illegible]nd no doubt the Royal Navy will [illegible]ng improved by having been pitted [illegible] of the best shots in the army. They [illegible]rue sporting spirit in coming so far

[illegible]o much to praise I regret to have to [illegible]at out of nine British Infantry Batta[illegible]hose at Quetta, for whom a separate [illegible]as to which I will remark specially [illegible]than four are not represented at the [illegible]ese have fairly good reasons for not [illegible]t for the others I can only infer an [illegible]tion of the value of the highest [illegible]and, I may add, rather a want of the [illegible]rit. As a very pleasing contrast, I may mention that our old friends, the Lancashire Fusiliers, have sent a team all the way from Quetta at their own expense. You will remember that it is since the last meeting that the Quetta District has been brought into the Bombay command. It was felt that the great distance of that station required special treatment, and I am very glad to tell you that at the suggestion of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Assotiation, and assisted by a money-grant from that society, the Quetta District Rifle Association has been recently joined. No less than Rs. 2,500 were subscribed in the district, and a most successful meeting was held, some 100 British and 200 Native Infantry having taken part, in spite of the fact that three Native Corps were then on the march. I am informed that at no previous rifle meeting in India have more than ten British and ten native competitions from Quetta been present. We must all congratulate General Galbraith and his troops on their keenness. For the first time this year certain team matches have been fired locally, that is, by regiments, on their own ranges, instead of at the Central meeting at Poona. The change appears to have been popular, but I am personally not quite certain that these local matches may not be the cause, or partly the cause, of the fewer entries I have above alluded to. There has been some extraordinary scoring, and I must specially congratulate the Volunteers on their successes. For the Napier Memorial the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers made the very fine score of 579, out of a possible 672 points, and they have carried off over Rs. 1,000 in prizes. They furnish the first three men in the Championship—Lce-Sergeant McCarthy (308), Sergeant Parr (304), and Lce-Corporal Porter 301. The Lancashire Fusiliers won about Rs. 400. Among the Native Army the 9th Bombay Infantry won Rs. 750, and the 19th Bombay Infantry Rs. 520. The Native championship produced a very close finish, the first four in the aggregate of six distances being within three points of each other. The champion—Havildar Vithu Parab, 19th Bombay Infantry—made 172, and at 600 yards made a possible. The undermentioned possibles were made:—Lieutenant Ellwood, 4th Bombay Cavalry, at 500 yards, Havildar Vittu Parab, 19th Bombay Infantry, 600 yards, Private Nana Deojee, 25th Bombay Rifles, 600 yards, and Gunner [illegible]bell, B. Vol. Artillery, 700 yards. The thanks [illegible]ciation are due to the Native Chiefs, who [illegible]ly supported it. The principal donors [illegible]ng, the two last mentioned being new [illegible]—H. H. the Raja of Kolhapore, Rs. 200; [illegible]ief of Mudhol, Rs. 100; the Chief's S.-M. [illegible] 400; H. H. the Sir Desai of Sawantwari, [illegible]H. the Rao of Cutch, Rs. 200; H. H. the [illegible]f Navanagar, Rs. 150; H. H. the Maha[illegible]avnagar, Rs. 200; H. H. the Raja of Akal[illegible]50; H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, [illegible] and H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, Rs. [illegible] The hearty thanks of the Association are due to all the officers, N.-C. officers, and men who have been engaged in the work of the Meeting and who have all carried on their arduous duties, many hours a day under the Poona sun, with a most cheerful and willing spirit. Specially would I mention Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn Curtis, whose approaching departure we all lament, and to whose zeal and capacity a great deal of the improvement in the shooting of the Bombay Army during the last five years is due. To the untiring energy of Captain Fry, the Range Superintendent, all who have been present at the meeting can testify. The Camp Commandant, Major Sparke, K.C.L.J., the Camp Adjutant, Captain Williams, 25th Bombay Rifles, the Camp Quarter-master, Captain Baber, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, the Pool Secretary, Captain Mead, D.A.A.G., Musketry, and the prize committee—all have had their hands full, and have performed their work with energy and courtesy. We all thank them collectively and individually, and acknowledge that in a great measure the success of the 1895 meeting is due to their exertions. (Loud applause.)

The prizes were then distributed. The following are the remaining scores:—

Match 7.—The Gillespie Memorial Cup. Open to teams of eight, of all ranks, from any corps in the Bombay command, or from any ship of the Royal Navy. Distances 200, 600 and 800 yards. The cup will be competed for annually. Volunteer corps with the exception of the 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. R. Vol., are not eligible to compete for the cup; but they may enter and compete for the money prizes.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total	Rs.
*2nd Bn B B and C I R Vol	213	214	201	628	126
Lancashire Fusiliers	204	210	207	621	51
G I P R Vol	199	220	189	608	25

* Won the cup.

Match 8.—Army vs. Volunteers. To be competed for by teams of eight, of all ranks, selected from competitors at the meeting. Distance 200, 500, and 600, yards. Prizes.—nine silver shields, including one for the captain of the winning team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Army team	181	220	193	594
Volunteer team	186	209	196	591

The army won by 3 points. The Volunteers were completely broken down. In the second distance they lost eleven points.

Best individual score was made by Sergt. Wilson, Middlesex Regt. 30 in 200; 25 in 500; 21 in 600 yards, making a total of 86 points and won Rs. 50.

The army team composed of:—Lieut. Stack, 3rd Bo Cavy (captain of the team); others were Lieut. Stewart, Sergt. Dr. McKenna, Sergt. Foster and Lce-Corpl. McKenna, Lanc. Fus.; Sergt. Hunt, K. O. Y. L. I., Lce-Sergt. Litchfield, Sergt.-Major Murray, L. N. L. Regt. and Lieut. Chitty, 9th Bo Infantry, Sergt Wilson, Mid. (in waiting).

The Volunteer Team.—Lieut. F. W. English, (captain of the team); others were: Lieut. Sharp, and Cr-Sergt. Black Bombay Volunteers, Colr. Sergt Parr, Sergt. Bwye and Lce Sergt. Carthy, B. B. and C. I. R. Vol., Corpl J. Carvalho, Poona Volunteer, Corporal Cutler and Lce-Corpl Herbert, G I P R Vol., Sergt Finnigan and Lce-Sergt Freeman (in waiting).

Match 9.—The Championship. The aggregate of scores in matches 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18. Officers may enter and fire in the Championship series of matches competing for medals only on payment of Rs. 12.

	10 to 15 Matches Pts.	Rs.
Lce Sergt Carthy, B B and C I R Vol and won the Bo P R A gold medal	308	150
Clr Sergt Parr, 1st Bn B B and C I R Vol and won the B P R A silver medal	304	100
Lce Corpl Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vol and won the Bo P R A bronze medal	301	80
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	298	60
Corpl Smith, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	295	50
Sergt King, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	295	40
Sergt McLean, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	294	30
Lce Corpl G Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	290	25
Cr Sergt Watson, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	290	25
Sergt Bwye, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	289	15
Corpl Hill, G I P R Vol	288	15
Sergt Foster, Lanc Fus	288	10
Sergt Hunt, K O Y L I	287	10
Cr Sergt Black, Bo Vol	285	10
Lce Corpl Herbert, G I P R Vol	284	10
Lieut Mushett, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	284	5
Lce Sergt Gaughan, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	283	5
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	283	Medal only
Lce Sergt Taylor, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	280	5
Lce Corpl McKenna, Lanc Fus	280	5
Lieut Shape, Bo Vol	276	5
Pte Grindlay, Middlesex	276	5

Match.—H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Nairne's Prize, Rs. 200. Distance 300 and 800 yards.

	300 yds.	800 yds.	Total.	Rs.
Lce Corpl Porter, B B & C I Ry, Vol	28	34	62	60
Lce Sergt Carthy, B B & C I Ry, Vol	31	27	58	50
Corpl Smith, B B & C I Ry, Vol	27	30	57	40
Sergt Major Kelly, Loyal North Lanc	27	30	57	30
Cr Sergt Morgan, K O Y L I	29	28	57	25
Lieut Sharpe, Bom Vol	30	27	57	25
Sergt Mossaps, Loyal North Lanc	26	30	56	20
Lce Corpl Clarke, G I P R, Vols	27	29	56	20
Sergt King, B B & C I Ry, Vols	30	26	56	15
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	31	25	56	*
Sergt LeFeavre, B B & C I Ry, Vols	24	31	55	15
Lce Sergt Kwings, Rl Irish Rifles	31	24	55	10
Lce Sergt Litchfield, Northampton	25	29	54	10
Sergt Major Downing, Bom Vol	26	28	54	10
Sergt Wells, B B & C I Ry Vol	27	27	54	10
Lce Sergt Taylor, B B & C I Ry Vol	30	24	54	10
Sergt Kinnion, Bom Vols	22	31	53	5
Corpl Hill, G I P Ry Vols	24	29	53	5
Pte Grindley, Mid Regt	24	29	53	5
Corpl Messant, L North Lanc	24	28	53	5
Sergt Bgr Lockman, R I Rifles	26	27	53	5
Lce Serg Gaughan, B B & I C Ry, Vol	29	24	53	5
Cr Sergt Thomas, Bom Vols	22	30	52	5

* Medal only.

186 Entries. Five—52 s counted out.

Match 34.—The Championship. Rs. 150 presented by H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. Distance 800 yards. Number of shots seven. Position any military:—

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Ajudia Prasad Dube, 10th Bo I	34	20
Jam Ratum Salve, 16th Bo I	32	15
Bugler Ibrahim Khan, 3rd Bo L I	32	10
Lce Nk Sayud Dawood, 10th Bo L I	32	10
Hav Gonaji Mowitay, 9th Bo I	31	10
Lce Nk Doji Joovilla, 19th Bo I	31	20
Pte Vishram Dhune, 28th Pioneers	31	7
Lce Nk Umakhan, 25th Bo Rifles	30	7
Pte Sankat Prasad Tiwaree, 19th Bo I	30	7
Hav Sewa Jagtap, 16th Bo I	30	7

Seven more of 30, 8 of 29, 12 of 28, and 8 of 27. One more prize of Rs. 7, 10 of Rs. 5, 10 of Rs. 4, 12 of Rs. 3 and 12 of Rs. 2.

399 entries.

3—27s counted out.

The Championship (3rd stage.)

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Tl.	Rs.
*Subr Coostan De Souza, 9th Bo I	34	30	64	30
Jem Rutan Salvi, 16th Bo I	29	32	61	20
Hav Sk Karim, 9th Bo I	33	28	61	15
Lce Nk Mhaiput Chaube, 19th Bo I	33	28	61	10

* Won the Bo P R A Silver medal.

The Championship (grand aggregate.)

	Pts.	*Rs.
*Hav Vitu Parab, 19th Bo I	172	80
Pte Chanderao Chawan, 9th Bo I	171	40
Jem Rattan Salvi, 16th Bo I	169	30
Hav Sk Kareem, 9th Bo I	169	20

* Won the Bo P R A gold medal.

The Carbine Championship.—Decided by the aggregate scores made in the 1st and 2nd stages in the championship. Competitors must fire with carbine.

	1st stage.	2nd stage.	Total	Rs.
*Jem Mah Khan Bahadur, 4th Bo Cav	55	61	106	25
Daffr Sayid Hamid, 2nd Bo Lanc	49	58	105	20
Sowar Ahmed Ali, 2nd Bo Lanc	46	57	103	15
Nk Dost Mahomed Khan, 4th Cav	55	48	103	10
Sowar Mahomed Baksh, 2nd Lanc	45	55	100	5
Sowar Aladin Khan, 2nd Lanc	46	54	100	5
Hot Duf Gunga Singh, 1st Lanc	43	55	98	5
Sowar Goverden Singh, 1st Lanc	46	51	97	5
Daffr Mirzadin Khan, 4th Cav	48	49	97	5

*Won the Bo P R A silver medal.

The Unlimited Entry.—Distance 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt J Miller, B B and C I R Vol	35	50
Sergt Boye, B B and C I R Vol	34	40
Colr Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	32	30
Sergt In-tr Jaye, B B and C I R Vol	32	30
Cr Sergt Parr, B B and C I R Vol	31	20
Lce Sergt Herbert, G I P R Vol	31	20
Bugler Candlish, K O Y L I	31	20
Lce Corpl Newville, B B and C I R Vol	31	10
Lieut Stack, 3rd Bo Cav	31	10
Lce Sergt Gaughan, B B and C I R Vol	31	10
Tie, Gunner Lee, R N	31	10
Tie, Corpl Bray, North Lanc	31	10
Sergt Buglr Lashbury, Poona Vol	31	5
Colr Sergt Kenny, Lanc Fus	30	5
Pte Thompson, Royal Lanc	30	5

10—30s counted out.

352 entries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain A P Turner, sailed yesterdy for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, 3,412 tons, Captain H G Crept, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Lorenzo, 2,081 tons, Captain B H Rogers, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo Mr W Edwards, Rev Huber as passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karrachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr B B Deane, Miss T L Clarke, Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee and 82 deck.

THE B I S Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (28th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Mr H W Colcham, Rev Leproi, Captain Allen, Surgn-Capt Heath, Surgn-General Warren and 162 deck.

THE French Mail Steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain Rebupat, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Joly, Mr Nicond, Mr Prundergast Walsh, Mr Read, Mr Brown, Mr M de Quillacq, Mr Pellenata, Mr Lourent Cochelet, Mr Cranchand, Mr Ogradey, Mr Sapouller, Mr Ardeshir, Mr Stolterpohl, Mr Masters, Mr G Broon, Rev Jacquer, Rev L Baunier, Rev Vitton, six Sisters of Charitp, Mr D Asch, Mr Keaney, Mr G R Clarke, Mr and Mrs Argault, Mr R P Symphorien, Mr and Mrs Green Smith and 3 children, Mr, Mrs and Miss Possman and 34 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
F	Dunottar	2274	Mackenzie	Havre	2-12	W & A Graham
G	Savitri	71	Ebrahim	Goa	2-12	Shepherd & Co
K	Ileafaee	373	Ally	Aden		N Ahmed
N	Buschir	1635	Venator	Not fixed		Captain
Q	Ariel	1839	Usher	Antwerp	2-12	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	30-11	Shepherd & Co
Sabur mati	524	Ahmed	Bhownugar	30-11	Do.
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	2-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3047	Briscoe	London	28-12	P & O Co
2	Persia	2330	Hutchinson	Liverpool	7-12	W&A Graham
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodie	Genoa	12-12	C Barboro
5	Brindisi	2265	Peters	China	Not fixed	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-12	A Lloyd's
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Methley Hall	2236	McQuarree	Not fixed		F Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	gross tonnage	Capt.	Agent.
Letimbro	2172	Marco	C Barboro.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Nov 28.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Story	Colombo, Nov 24.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Nov 12.
Dec. 1	Incharran (s)	MacDonald	New York, Oct 25.
	Clan Macrae (s)	Hill	Liverpool, Oct 31.
	M. Bacquehem (s)	Gritogone	Kobe, Nov 1.
	La Seyne (s)	Rebupat	Aden, Nov 23.
	Leander (s)	Robson	London, Oct 24.
	Thames (s)	Symons	Aden, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	H. M. S. Sphinx	Baker	Persian Gulf.
30	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Lorenzo (s)	Rogers	Hull via Karachi.
	Carthage (s)	De Horne	London.
	Mathiana (s)	Creft	Calcutta.
Dec. 1	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Imperator (s)	Nicolich	Trieste.
	Muttra (s)	Turner	Calcutta.

The steamer Kapurthala, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

27 Nairang s............Bullock ......Bombay, Nov 17.
Culna s.......... .....Fry ....Bombay, Nov 2.
Pentakota s...........Gavin............Singapore, Nov 14.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

28 M. Meenatchy s ... . Negapatam.
Kerbela s .... Rangoon.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

27 Nadir s .... Bombay.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—50 cases whisky, Ralph Douse.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Methley Hall s—15 barrels salamoniac, S K R Cama and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 37 cases wine, P C Shroff and Sons; 6 cases medicine, &c., Eduljee Brothers; 74 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Cowasjee; 420 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 70 cases liqueurs, D Cowasjee; 57 cases oilmenstores, &c., E Russooljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baroda s—5 cases notepapers, N Cumroodin; 45 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Methley Hall s—100 cases brandy, A B L Cooper and Co.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baroda s—25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—25 barrels sola moniac, R Purshotum.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—50 cases chemicals, W Nurrotumdas and Co.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Batt, Lt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 30.

Cobhan, Lt, Bo, 5th Cavl, on leave, from Jacobabad
Warren, Surg-Major-Genl, Bo, A M S, from inspection duty, from Karachi.
Allen, Lt, Punjab, 5th Cavl, on furlough, from Rajanpur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Eaton, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, to England.
Clancy, Lt, Qr-Mr, Bo, K O Lanc Regt, to join, to Nasirabad.
Warren, Surg-Major-Genl, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Leveson-Gower, Lt, Bo, Governor B Guard, on leave, to England.
Edwards, Lt, Bengal, 1-3rd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
McRoe, Major, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, from furlough, to Mean Meer.
Adams, Capt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, on furlough, to England.
McCaskill Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, on furlough, to England.
Heard, Surg-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England.
Allen, Lt, Punjab, 5th Cavl, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 8-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch. R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 8-30 p.m.

2. On Saturday next, 7th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms, Putties to be worn.

3. On Wednesday morning, 4th instant, there will be Gun drill at Malabar Hill, North Fort, at 7 a.m., precisely, also instruction in gun laying and range finding. All passed gun layers should attend, and also those desirous of passing.

Travelling expenses will be paid at the Fort.

Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

4. Leave of absence for one month from the 26th instant has been granted to Gr. A. W. Booker.

By Order,
A. J PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, P. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1895.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day, (Monday). 2nd and Thursday 5th, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School Mazagon.

(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m., to-day, (Monday), 2nd and Wednesday 4th, in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(3) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m., on Tuesday, 3rd, in the Government Dockyard and Thursday 5th, at 8-45 p.m., at the Bandstand. Company drill in uniform and Glengarry Caps. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend these drills.

(4) E Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday 4th, at the Town Hall.

(5) F Company.—At 8-30 p.m., to-day, (Monday), 2nd in front of the Municipal Buildings and at 7 a.m., on Wednesday 4th, near St. Andrew's Church Bandora.

(6) G Company.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 5th, behind the Municipal Office.

(7) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day, (Monday) 2nd, and Thursday, 5th instant.

(8) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 3rd and Thursday, 5th instant.

(9) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Friday, 6th instant.

(10) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday, 3rd and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, 5th instant.

(11) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m., on Friday, 6th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(12) Parade ground (Gymkhana end) at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, 7th instant, Commanding Officer's parade.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Friday, November 29.

Staff College—Capt Norie, 2nd Middlesex Regt, will be attached to 40th Field Battery R A at Ahmednagar for two months from 1st Dec, 1895, to undergo the practical course of instruction prescribed by the Staff College Regulations.

Passages—Sea—Under instructions from the Command Head Quarters Officers Commanding each British Corps and Battery is requested to furnish at once to the A A G (B) Poona District a return in tabular form showing the approximate number of men who have proceeded, or will proceed out of India during the Trooping Season of 1895-96. The return should shew the duration of their service in India up to 31st March, 1896.

Returns—Officers Commanding British Troops will send every month, during the present Trooping Season, a revise statement A, to the A A G P D (B) commencing from 1st December, 1895, the details alloted passage in Britannia sailing from bay, on 11th proximo, should be excluded from it.

The Officer Commanding Kirkee will submit one statement for all the Batteries and Royal Engineers at that station.

Medical—Surgn Capt C T Hudson, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, will, in addition to his other duties, take over medical charge of 4th and 25th Bo Rifles from Surgn Lieuts Hooton and Standage, I M S, who on being relieved will continue to do duty under Surgn Capt Hudson.

Poona, Saturday, November 30.

Court-Martial—Major Purdon, North Lancashire Regt, is appointed President of the District Court Martial ordered to assemble, vice Major Fraser, same corps, relieved.

Ceremonial—With reference to District Order, No 1226, of 25th inst, para 7, Major Fraser, 1st L N Lanc Regt, is appointed Brigade Major to the 2nd Infantry Brigade under Lt-Col Peile 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, vice Capt Wells-Cole, 2nd York L I, relieved.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Saturday, November 30.

Barrack Inspection—In accordance with Para 41, Section 4, Bombay Barrack Regulations, the following dates are fixed for the usual monthly inspection of Barracks, etc, at this Station:—Yorkshire Light Infantry at 8 a.m. on 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th Dec, 1895; Station Hospital at 9-30 a.m. on 4th Dec, 1895; Section Hospital at 10 a.m., on 4th Dec, 1895; 4th Bombay Rifles at 8 a.m., on 10th Dec, 1895; 2nd Bombay Grenadiers at 8-30 a.m., on 10th Dec, 1895; 25th Bombay Rifles at 9 a.m., on 10th Dec, 1895; Hospital 4th Bombay Rifles at 8 a.m., on 11th Dec, 1895; Hospital 2nd Bombay Grenadiers at 8-30 a.m., on 11th Dec, 1895; and Hospital 25th Bombay Rifles at 9 a.m., on 11th Dec, 1895.

Language Examination—Major Purdon, North Lancashire Regt, will superintend and Capt Keown, 4th Bombay Rifles, conduct the examination of the undermentioned candidates in Hindustani L S on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, at 11 a.m. at the Schoolroom, North Lancashire Regt:—Lieut Hunter, 4th Bombay Rifles; and 2nd Lieut Robinson, attached North Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned man will be examined in Hindustani modified test:—No 3515, Private M Uttley, North Lancashire Regt.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 350 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales wool, M Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—12 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 3 cwts ivory, E Thawer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co 110 bales cotton, fly, T Jeevraj; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Dunottar s—410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 310 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co,

Methley Hall s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunottar s—620 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Methley Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, H O H Hassam

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton and 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 176 cwts Ooplate, P F Talati; 10 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co

Letinbro s—50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 300 bales twist and 639 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 20 tons old iron, G Dayabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 6 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills; 306 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

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Colds, Coughs,
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SORE THROAT.

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It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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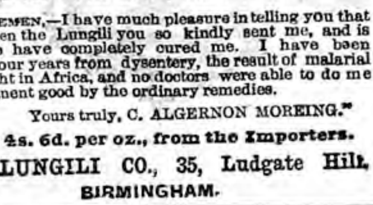

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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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BEST IN THE MARKET
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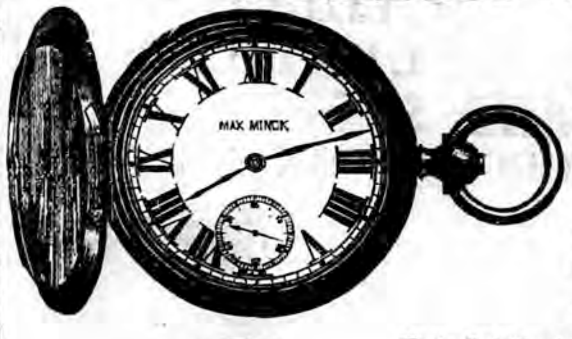

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Ditto Keyless action ...... " 85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto. ...... " 125.
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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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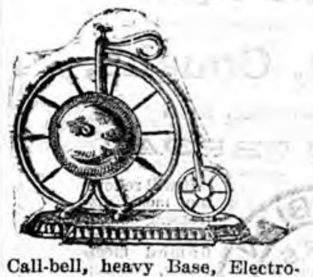
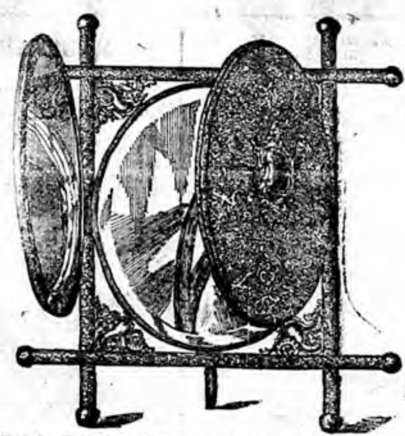


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs.

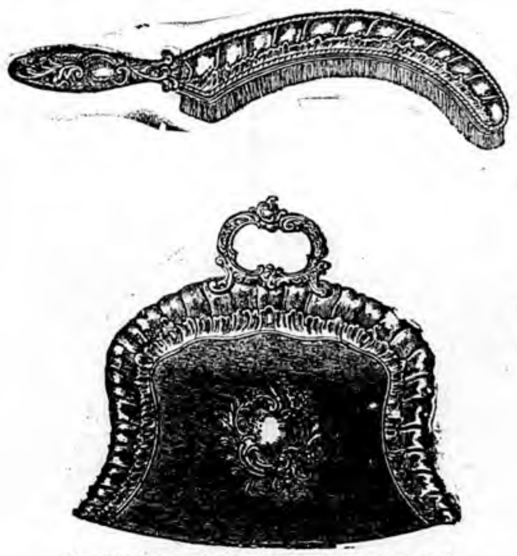
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



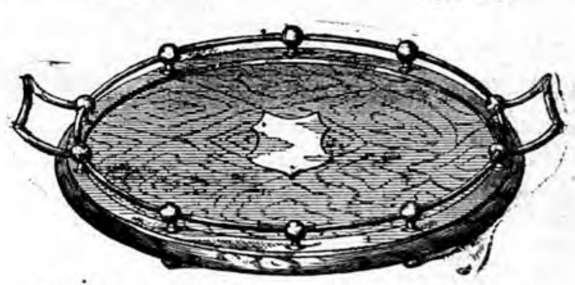
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



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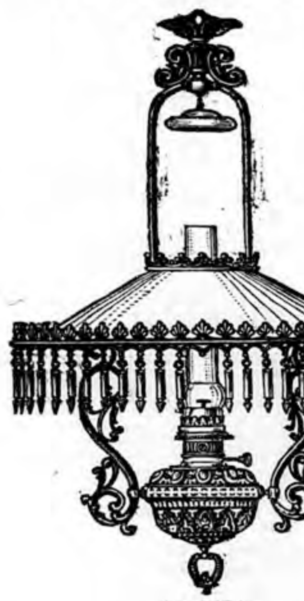

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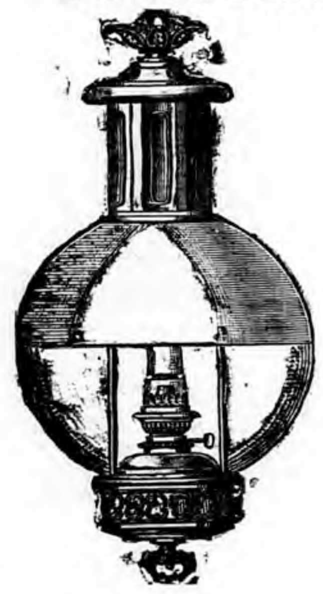

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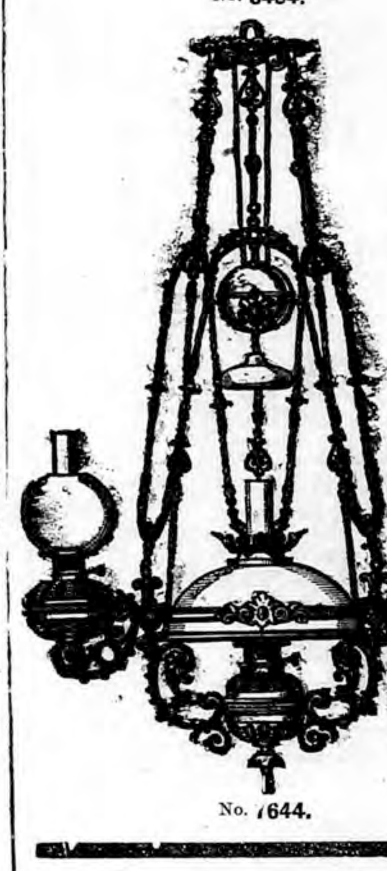

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converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

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